The New-York Times.

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FROM WASHINGTON.

Amendments to the Civil Appropriation Bill.

The Post-office Deficiency Bill.

PASSAGE OF THE NAVY APPROPRIATION BILL

Both Houses to Adjourn on Monday.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

BOTH HOUSES HURRYING BUSINESS FOR A SPEEDY ADJOURNMENT.

Both houses of Congress are now pressing forward the public business, and no doubt exists of an adjournment on Monday. The Senate is loading down the Appropriation bills with amendments, but the House is stripping them off as fast. Only $20,000 are appropriated for the Brooklyn Navy Yard, in spite of the strenuous efforts of Mr. BARR to secure $319,000, as recommended by the Department. The last Appropriation bill will be disposed of by the House to-night. The Committee on Elections will report on Thursday, in the case of "CRISMAN against ANDERSON," the sitting member from Kentucky. Mr. GARTRELL will present the minority report in favor of CRISMAN. The Pacific Railroad bill may be again reported, as it is regarded a necessary lever in the approaching Presidential election; the grantees named in the bill being active operators in politics.

THE COVODE COMMITTEE RETIRE FROM THEIR LABORS.

The Covode Committee closed their labors to-day, and will meet on Thursday to prepare and submit their reports. The only evidence of any interest to-day, was touching the use of fraudulent naturalization papers in elections.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

The head-quarters of the First Regiment of Infantry are transferred to Fort Chadbourne, Texas; Lieut.-Col. MORRIS will assume command. Lieut. ECHOLS is detailed to make a thorough examination of the country between Fort Stockton and Rio Grande, with a view to the reconnoissance of a Camanche trail, ordered last year. The escort will be Lieut. HOLMAN and 30 privates. Should the party be stopped by hostile Indians, the officers at Forts Stockton and Davis will furnish additional aid as may be necessary. A leave of absence of 60 days has been granted to Lieut. STANLEY. Artificer KRAUTZ, of the Second Artillery, has been transferred to the Ordnance Department. A leave of 60 days has been granted to Capt. JAMES TOWNS, of the Second Artillery. Lieut. KELLY, of the Tenth Infantry, is directed to report in person at Fort Leavenworth for duty in New-Mexico.

Preparations are making for a grand military display to-morrow at the funeral of Gen. JESUP. Q.

For the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The Covode Committee has nearly closed its labors. No more witnesses are to be summoned. The testimony has been printed as the examination progressed. Three Cabinet officers have been examined, namely: Messrs. BLACK, THOMPSON and COBB. From them nothing especially important has been elicited. The last-named this morning stated that he never had, either by himself or with the the President, any interview or communication of any kind with Representative COX before, during or after the pending English bills. There was other evidence corroborative of the truth of this general statement, and that this gentleman sought no office or influence with the Administration in connection with his public conduct.

J. D. ANDREWS, late United States Consul for Canada and New-Brunswick, has presented to Congress through the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, a memorial showing the importance of the Reciprocity treaty, and protesting against the complaints of locally affected districts being received as indications of the public opinion of the commercial interests of the United States, and asks that if any change be made it shall be in enlarging the basis of the treaty, perfecting and not destroying it. The memorial embraces important statistics in support of this view of the question.

The Senate have appointed Messrs. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, DOOLITTLE and BROWN their conferees on the second Homestead bill conference. The House conferees are Messrs. ALDRICH, COLFAX and CURRY. They meet to-morrow morning. The differences between the two bills are quite decided, but it is understood that all the conferees are anxious to reconcile them if possible without sacrificing the principle deemed essential in each House.

The Senate amended the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill by striking out the part in relation to advertising for sealed proposals, &c., and inserted in lieu thereof a direction to make a contract with ZENUS BARNUM and others for the construction of the line. As thus amended, the House amendment was concurred in. The House has yet to act upon the bill.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

A bill was passed to explain the act for the satisfaction of Virginia land warrants.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Pacific Telegraph bill.

A bill for the relief of GEORGE P. MARSH was passed.

Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) presented a resolution calling for the correspondence of the Minister to England relative to the settlement of the difficulties in regard to the Bay Islands. Adopted.

Several private bills were passed.

The Civil Appropriation bill was considered.

A long debate ensued on amendments to the bill.

An amendment was adopted appropriating $400,000 for the militia of the United States, to obtain arms of the Government for distribution among the several States.

An amendment that the sum of $30,000 heretofore appropriated for a light-house at Oswego, New-York, and remaining unexpended, may be applied for repairing the pier on which it stands, was stricken out, as recommended by the Committee.

A recess was then taken from 4 until 6 P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate reassembled at 6 P. M.

Mr. FITCH, of Indiana, (Dem.,) from the Committee on Printing, reported in favor of printing the usual number of the majority and minority reports of the Select Committee on Printing. Agreed to.

Mr. FITCH also reported, from the majority of the Committee, the House bill establishing a Government printing office.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi, (Dem.,) from the minority of the Committee, reported a substitute for the bill in relation to the public printing.

Ten thousand extra copies of the mechanical part of the Patent office report were ordered to be printed, as a substitute for the House bill.

The bill for the sale of the Military Asylum at Harrodsburgh, Ky., was passed.

The consideration of the Civil Appropriation bill was then resumed.

The amendment appropriating $40,000 for seeds and cuttings for the Patent Office was stricken out, but afterwards restored.

In the debate, Mr. IVERSON, of Georgia, (Dem.,) showed that the Agricultural Bureau had abused the appropriations, paying the funds out to mere sinecures, and buying seeds from New-York and Pennsylvania and distributing them in other sections, at immense expense to the Government, which could be bought at any store in any town in the country.

The amendment modifying the contract with GALES & SEATON, for the publication of the American State papers, was considered at length.

Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, (Dem.,) contended that if the amendment was adopted, a gratuity of $66,000 would be given them.

Mr. FITCH defended the amendment as being just, and denied that there was such an excess. It protected the interests of the Government.

After a very lengthy debate, the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BROWN, of Kentucky, (Dem.,) denounced the thing as a humbug, and doubted if the Patent-office ever sent any valuable seeds throughout the country.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) intimated that the Agricultural Bureau was about to investigate the cattle disease.

Mr. BROWN hoped that the nation would not turn cow doctors.

Mr. MALLORY, of Florida, (Dem.,) said the Agricultural Reports were made out of materials plagiarized from books which ought to be in the library of every agriculturist.

The bill was considered until after 11 o'clock, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 12.

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Joint Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendment to the Post office Deficiency bill, reported that they were unable to agree. He moved that the House recede from its disagreement to the first amendment of the Senate, and agree to the Senate's amendment, with an amendment providing that the service between Charleston and Key West shall be performed in the same time as is now prescribed in the contract with the *Isabel*, and that the *Isabel* shall be paid for the service actually performed, at the rate prescribed in the contract. The amendment restores all the service discontinued or curtailed since the 4th of March, 1859, except the route from Neosho to Albuquerque, and from Kansas City to Stockton, and part of route No. 8,076, west of El Paso, leaving the discretion of the Postmaster-General on the restored service the same as under the existing law, to discontinue or curtail service.

Mr. GROW's proposition, under the operation of the previous question, was agreed to—123 against 53.

Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution, which was passed, to print 50,000 extra copies of the mechanical part of the Patent office Report—10,000 for the use of the office, and the remainder for the members of the House.

The Light-house Appropriation bill was considered and passed.

The House passed the following Senate joint resolutions: Authorizing a vessel connected with the Coast Survey to proceed beyond the limits of the United States for purposes connected with the observation of the eclipse of the sun on the 18th of July. To supply Switzerland and the Navy Academy each with a copy of the results of WILKES' Exploring Expedition. To supply the Cherokee and Chickasaw Nations with such copies of laws and journals as are furnished the organized Territories.

The House took a recess from 4½ to 7 o'clock.

The House reassembled at 7 o'clock. Several gentlemen obtained permission to print their speeches in the *Globe*.

Mr. McQUEEN, of South Carolina, (Dem.,) objected to the printing of slanderous speeches on Southern institutions.

It was decided that the objection came too late.

The consideration of the Navy Appropriation bill was resumed.

During the debate on the appropriations for the Navy-yards,

Mr. WHITELEY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) said he was for breaking them down, for ships built there rot from keel to truck in five years.

Mr. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania, (Dem.,) expressed his surprise at such remarks, and mentioned the *Niagara* as an illustration of the bad policy in having ships built by private contract.

The Committee then rose, and the amendments were concurred in, including one that not more than $3,000 shall be expended at any Navy-yard on the hull and spars of any vessel, and not more than $2,000 on the sails and rigging without previous examination and report of the cost by a board appointed for that purpose. The bill also provides that not more than $5,000 shall be expended in the repair of any vessel, until the necessity of the repair and probable cost be ascertained by similar means.

The bill was passed.

The House acted on the Senate amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill, concurring in some of them. Adjourned.

THE JAPANESE IN PHILADELPHIA.

Hotel Life—Japanese Sociability—Fire—Japanese Escapade—The Visit to the Park, Waterworks, &c.

Special Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

We are all in the dark yet as to the effect of the news from Japan. Capt. DUPONT informs me to-day that he is not aware that the Ambassadors are acquainted with it; he has heard nothing said about it. One of the Secretaries got an inkling of it, but he does not know what opinion was formed about it, or whether the facts were communicated to the Ambassadors by the Secretary, or whether if so communicated the Prince Ambassadors would say anything to him concerning the matter. The Secretary of the Commission, Dr. MCDONALD, places no confidence in the report.

It is somewhat remarkable that the late news from China *viâ* England does not agree with that from China by the Overland Express from California. The one account says the Anglo-Chinese troubles are not settled, and war would probably ensue, while that of only two days previous says a perfectly opposite state of facts existed. Taken with the improbabilities mentioned already concerning the Japanese dispatch, this discrepancy may be of importance. It seems to be the general opinion here that those who have the Embassy in charge here had nothing to do with communicating the news to the Princes. They do not look upon it as their business, and have not the slightest expectation that the imperturbable guests would exhibit their feelings on the subject to anybody.

The Japanese *furore* is on the increase. Every city official is anxious that his wife and four children (that is the average according to the last census) shall see the Embassy, shake hands with the Princes, and carry off a Japanese curiosity. Ragged urchins who have no fathers and mothers, ladies without husbands or lovers, and males without wives or sweethearts, flock to the Hotel to get a glimpse of the strangers. The consequence is, the Japanese quarters are hemmed in by an inquisitive crowd, and the visitors are to undergo the annoyance of being made a raree show, without the excellent precaution which BARNUM would have adopted of keeping out the rabble by charging twenty-five cents a head. The visits to the City Park, water works and machine-shops yesterday were rendered quite disagreeable to the Princes by the utter inability of the Police to protect them from the multitude, either on entering, leaving, or riding in their carriages. As for the subordinates, they have to undergo an infliction of hand-shaking that is enough to break every bone in the hands.

Notwithstanding all that has been said about the Princes' love of machinery, they seemed to view the exhibition of yesterday with considerable indifference, and desired to go home before the contemplated tour was completed. The other officers, however, evinced the liveliest curiosity in all the machines, and especially the heavy turning-lathes, carrying away with them the huge iron curls peeled off by the turning-tool. They were much delighted with the view of the city from the Park, the water-works, the cool air, the delicious breeze and the beautiful lawn. As Lieut. PORTER said, their delight would have been enhanced could they have had an opportunity to roll on the grass and eat their ham sandwiches in peace. But the Fates decreed otherwise, and both here and at the water-works they were obliged to run the gauntlet of long lines of curious men, women and children, well-behaved it is true, but whose steadfast gaze must have been everything but agreeable.

The under-officers of the Embassy now freely ramble over the hotel, and unhesitatingly accept of most hospitalities extended to them. "TOMMY" is, as usual, the pet, and so far from being the plaything of the chambermaids, as you intimated editorially, is the favored lion among the best society of the house—such as it is. TOMMY is only seventeen years old, and is the son of a prince. His position in the Embassy is that of assistant-interpreter, and he fulfilled those duties yesterday very creditably. His stock of English is quite extensive enough to avoid the necessity of translating into Dutch and then into Japanese. He appeared to explain the bread-baking machine satisfactorily to the First Prince, SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI, directly from English to Japanese.

SITO, one of the officers who is studying for the medical profession, accompanied by his friend, spent several hours yesterday in the room of a couple of young gentlemen stopping in the hotel, and entered readily into a number of harmless sports. They seemed pleased with the mysteries of whistling, which they imitated quite well, drawing, and feats of skill or strength. They tried the sharpness of a razor by holding a hair near the edge and blowing against it; not finding the hair cut, they seemed disappointed. They were much pleased with the badges issued by the Committee of Arrangements, the device of which is the American and Japanese flags crossed, and a banner with clasped hands, which banner has a Japanese inscription. This last excited great interest with them, and procuring their dictionaries, they pointed out the following as the translation:

"My very well known person, Japan."

The only sense I can make out of this is, that the idea intended is that the Japanese are well known to us—as intimate friends; or "my friend from Japan," or, to strain a point, "welcome, Japan." The medical student, although of small stature, the clear complexion of a girl, and with the soft hands that all the officers who wear two swords (being Japanese gentlemen) must have, proved to be quite strong, and readily attempted feats which their hosts thought quite difficult. They tried one ludicrous thing, the process of which was as follows: a piece of paper was stuck with spittle on the wall. The performer then took hold of his right ear with his left hand, and, putting his right arm through across his breast, put his right forefinger on the floor, and in that position made a circle seven times, by shuffling round, keeping his feet and his finger on the floor, after which he rose erect and tried to pick off the paper from the wall, but failed, as I think will most persons who try the trick. The position is by no means dignified, but, as they could not talk, they had to be amused in some way. Just as they were about to leave, the bells struck for "fire," and soon at least twenty of the Japanese were on the run up stairs to the roof to see the "fire." From the careless manner in which they ranged the top of the house, hooting, whistling "Yankee Doodle," and having fun generally, I thought some of them would tumble off. "TOMMY," as usual, was on hand, and enjoyed the fun highly. They were at last induced to come down, to the intense relief of every one.

During the morning the Japanese quarters have, with the exception of the princes' rooms, been thrown open to such visitors as received an intimation from the Committee of Arrangements. Of course the usual number of ladies came and shook hands with the Japanese, kept them busy writing cards, inspecting children, pronouncing upon the quality of American ladies, and sundry other trifles much more interesting to the visitors than the visited.

The feature of to-day is the grand matinee in honor of the Ambassadors, given under the auspices of WHEATLEY & CLARKE, the proprietors of the Arch-street Theatre, at the Academy of Music, combining operatic, dramatic and terpischorean attractions rarely offered. PARODI, TAMARO, NANINI, Signor BLITZ, the vocal force of the Mænnerchor, and the Arch-street company, all at once! Let your readers combine a recollection of all the puffs extant of each artist's best performance, the most available description of an audience combining the *élite* and *crême-de-a-crême* of Philadelphia, the latest portraits of the Ambassadors and suite from SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI down to "TOMMY," a warm day, everybody hot, exhausted and enthusiastic, an over-crowded house, and you have the best illustration of the matinee to-day. The members of the Council and the members of the Press occupied the balcony, by the courtesy of Messrs. WHEATLEY & CLARKE. The chief Ambassadors present graced the private boxes; and other members of the Embassy, to the number of thirty, occupied prominent seats.

Whether the Princes liked the performance, or were pleased with the idea of being made a show to fill a theatre's treasury, or supposed that the Government hired all the audience to come and be exhibited for their benefit, or neither knew nor cared anything about the affair, I cannot undertake to decide. Throughout the infliction they preserved the most perfect equanimity. I have no doubt that BARNUM, or NIBLO, or WALLACK, or LAURA KEENE, would be gratified to be enabled to place the Ambassadors' names on their bills as one of the attractions. Whether the thing is consonant with the dignity of the Princes' position has, I suppose, already been decided by those who have them in charge.

The eccentric Dr. MCKENZIE, in this morning's *Press*, cuts one of my sentences in two, and overlooks a palpable typographical error, so as to make me appear to say that "All the Embassy, with the Mayor and Capt. DUPONT, got into one carriage." The Doctor must have either lost his spectacles, or have been very hard up for a joke.

The Prince Ambassadors formally received, this evening, the Committee of Arrangements of the City Councils. Mr. W. P. HACKER, the Chairman, welcomed them in a brief address. Prince SIMME-BUZEN-NO-KAMI replied, expressing the pleasure which the Embassy had derived from their visit to Philadelphia. Mr. HACKER hoped for continued amicable relations between Japan and the United States. The Prince replied that he hoped so, too. The Committee on Thirteen Monuments were also presented to the Embassy. Subsequently the families and friends of the City Councils were presented. O., JR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

It appears, after all, that the Prince Ambassadors did not attend the *matinée* to-day. Capt. DUPONT was informed by them that they did not desire to leave their rooms, and he prevailed upon the City Councils to respect their wishes. Those who did attend were Governor MORITA OKATORO, and the twenty-one Japanese next in rank. It was all the same to the audience, however, who thought they had seen the princes.

During the performance, the opera glasses were leveled at the Japanese from all parts of the house, and much merriment was created by the Japanese leveling their glasses in return, with as much *nonchalance* as if they had been always used to them. The audience stared the principal officers out of countenance, and at the end of the first act their private box was vacated. To-morrow the Prince Ambassadors will visit the Mint, and will be waited upon by Commodore STEWART and other Navy officers. I cannot learn that the Ambassadors have yet heard the late news from Japan. There is great anxiety here for further information on that subject. O., JR.

For the Associated Press.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

About forty of the Japanese were very pleasantly entertained at the Academy of Music this afternoon. The house was crowded with spectators. The Chief Ambassadors were not present. MOORVOTA, the Treasury officer, was the highest in rank. The officers occupied seats in the balcony, while three or four of the servants were in a private box. They enjoyed all the performances, the opera, comedy, legerdemain, ballet, &c. The comical positions of the actors excited hearty laughter. It is reported that one of the Japanese, while investigating the stage scenery, was injured by the fall of a May pole.

The morning was spent in visits by detachments to a number of periodical and jewelry stores and factories. The mint has not yet been visited. The ladies crowd their apartments this evening.

Later from Havana.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF ANOTHER SLAVER.

The steamship *Moses Taylor* brings Havana advices to the 8th.

It is stated that an American schooner, with four hundred negroes on board, had been captured and taken to Key West.

The Sugar market was pretty active, at well sustained prices for grades below fifteen, while finer grades were somewhat lower. Stock at Havana and Matanzas, 332,000 boxes. Molasses dull.

Exchanges better. Sterling, 12¼@12⅜ ₱ cent. premium; New-York, ¾@1¼ ₱ cent. premium.

Freights—Vessels wanted. To the Channel, £2 10s.@£3 5s., mainly £3; New-York and Eastern ports, $1 50 ₱ box, and $5 75@$6 ₱ hhd. for Sugar.

Riot at Blairsville.

A SLAVE-HUNTER ATTACKED BY NEGROES.

On Monday night last, the usually quiet borough of Blairsville, Pennsylvania, was the scene of a disgraceful riot caused by the appearance of a Virginian in that place, in search of fugitive slaves. It appears that six slaves had left their masters in Hampshire County, Virginia, two of whom had first broken open the store of their master, and helped themselves to some ready-made clothing; two others had each stolen a good rifle-gun, and one of these had helped himself to a suit of his master's clothes. R. H. PATTERSON, of Springfield, Va., who has been constable for a number of years, together with another person whose name is not given, were dispatched after the fugitives, and traced them to a point near Johnstown, in Cambria County. Mr. PATTERSON received a dispatch from Ebensburgh, stating that the fugitives had made their way to Blairsville, and he arrived there on Monday, stopped at the Market House, and made such exploration about town as satisfied him that the fugitives were not in that place, and intended leaving for Johnstown on Tuesday morning. On Monday night, near 10 o'clock, on coming down street to his hotel, in company with another person, and when no far distant from it, he was attacked by a band of negroes who asked him a question or two about his business, but almost instantly knocked him down. He escaped with his life with great difficulty.

Dr. Goodwin, President of Trinity College, Hartford, was lately presented with a magnificent gold watch by the undergraduates of the institution.

THE RICHMOND CONVENTION.

Proceedings of the Democratic Convention at Richmond—Its Adjournment Without Action—The South Awaits the Result at Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Tuesday, June 12.

The proceedings of the Convention were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. DUNCAN.

Mr. CALHOUN, of South Carolina, son of JOHN C. CALHOUN, from the Committee on Permanent Organization, made the following report, which was adopted:

For President, JOHN ERWIN, of Alabama, with one Vice President and Secretary from each State, with the exception of New-York.

The temporary Chairman then retired after making a brief but eloquent speech, concluding with the hope that the result of their deliberations might be such as to preserve the Constitution inviolate.

Mr. ERWIN was then conducted to the Chair, when he delivered an address to the Convention, explaining the position of the South, whose duty, he said, is to protect its own rights, to unfurl its flag to the breeze, and to firmly and proudly march on, demanding that the Constitution shall be preserved in word and deed and letter, and the equal rights of the States guaranteed. He would say nothing in favor of or against going to Baltimore, but whatever is done we must strangle this serpent "Squatter Sovereignty." He denied the imputation that their purpose was disunion. The Northern Democrats have gone in pursuit of a false God that the South cannot worship, and we must endeavor to bring them back to the true faith. He earnestly hoped that the result of our deliberations here would result not only in securing our own rights, but the welfare of the whole country.

Mr. MIDDLETON, of South Carolina, Chairman of the Committee on Credentials, desired to be discharged from further consideration of the certificates of the New-York National Hall delegates. These delegates, he said, had informed the Committee that they did not come here as delegates, but as Commissioners from New-York to consult with us in a fraternal feeling.

The Committee was discharged, and the New-York Commissioners invited to seats on the floor, but not as delegates, viz.: Theodore Mott, J. Lorimer Graham, Isaac Lawrence, James Vellers, C. L Stewart, Col. Baldwin and James B. Bensel.

A motion was made to appoint a Committee on Business.

Mr. HATCH, of New-Orleans, offered as a substitute the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the delegates to this Convention, having been appointed on the basis of the majority Platform adopted at Charleston, we deem it unnecessary to take any further action in relation to a Platform at the present time.

Resolved, That when this Convention adjourn, it adjourn to meet again in Richmond, on the 25th of June, unless the President should deem it necessary to call the Convention together sooner.

Mr. DAVIDSON, of Alabama, moved that after the word Charleston, there should be inscribed the words, "which we heartily approve."

A motion was made to refer the amendment and resolutions to a Select Committee.

Mr. MEEK, of Alabama, hoped that a direct vote would be taken on the resolutions.

After considerable debate Mr. YANCEY suggested that a Committee on Resolutions be raised, and that all the resolutions and amendments be referred to it without debate.

Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, said these resolutions were prepared and informally submitted to all the delegations, and having been approved by a majority of all the delegations, with the understanding that they should be adopted without discussion, he thought that a vote should be taken direct upon them.

Mr. HUNTER, of Louisiana, moved the previous question. He was surprised that after the full and formal understanding, there should have been topposition to a direct vote on the resolution. It was to avoid all discussion.

Mr. JAMES, of Georgia, said it would be highly improper to take any action at this time on the platform. We expect, should we not be able to harmonize at Baltimore, to have Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri, North Carolina, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia in the Convention with us when we reassemble again, and it would be improper for us to take any final action now on the platform.

The vote was then taken on the resolutions, and they were adopted unanimously, with the exception of the vote of South Carolina, Mr. RHETT announcing that the delegates from that State were ready to proceed at once to the business for which they were delegated.

On motion the day of reassembling the Convention was changed to Thursday the 21st.

The Committee on Credentials reported that delegates were present from Arkansas, Alabama, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, the second district of Tennessee and the seventh district of Virginia.

A letter from the New-York Commissioners was read, declaring that they are here as promoters of peace and harmony, and that they were also here to give the assurance that New-York would be found true to the South and true to the North should a crisis arrive.

Col. BALDWIN, of Syracuse, said New-York came here to assist to throw oil on the troubled waters—to urge you to do as you have done—to take no decisive action here, but to go to Baltimore. The Commissioners, he said, agreed with this Convention in deploring the nomination of an individual whose selection would be as injurious to himself as it would be destructive to the Democratic Party and dangerous to the Union. Mr. BALDWIN proceeded at some length to deprecate the dissolution of the Union, and to say that he was one of those who could not see how the Union could be dissolved.

Mr. DAWSON, of Georgia, called the gentleman to order.

Mr. BALDWIN resumed, and continued for a few minutes in the same strain, when Mr. BARRY, of Mississippi, rose and said: "Whilst we of the South have avoided all discussion of the question, we cannot permit others to open the discussion. We have allowed the gentleman from New-York to speak by courtesy, and he has abused that courtesy.

Mr. BALDWIN resumed and was speaking when a motion to adjourn was made and carried unanimously.

Cries were made for a speech from Mr. YANCEY, but he declined, saying he had much labor before him at Washington and Baltimore, and would take occasion to address the citizens of Richmond on his return.

The Preliminary Movements—What the Southern Democrats Demand.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RICHMOND, Va., Sunday, June 10, 1860.

To-morrow, at 12 o'clock, the Southern seceders meet at the Metropolitan Hall, which they have secured at a rent of $20 per day; but, notwithstanding this important event, and the "alarming impending crisis," there is no unusual excitement in town, nor extraordinary influx of strangers. A number of delegates have arrived,—among them a portion of the Alabama and South Carolina seceders. Messrs. RHETT and YANCEY are expected in the morning train, With the Alabama delegation comes ROBERT G. SCOTT, Esq., who assumes to be one of the Southern leaders. He was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Seceders' Convention at Charleston, and upon the resignation of Mr. BAYARD, of Delaware, as President of that body, he assumed the Chair. Mr. SCOTT was a resident of this city some years ago, and finding very little political sympathy here, he determined to create some by a public speech, a notice of which was duly announced in the daily papers two or three days in advance. Last night the meeting was held, but was thinly attended, not more than two hundred citizens being present.

In commencing his speech, Mr. SCOTT said he should express his own views, but that the delegates from Alabama and the people of that State held the doctrines he should proclaim. He indignantly repelled the charge that the Seceders were Disunionists—they had no thought disunion, so long as their rights could be maintained under it; but when the Constitution and the Union became oppressive, and no longer secured their rights,—then he would crush both beneath his feet! They came to Richmond to *preserve* and not to *destroy* the Union.

In answer to the question, "What do the seceders want?" he said they wanted an equal right in the territories—an equal right to the enjoyment of every species of property within them; and they demanded that their property should be protected by Congressional legislation, backed by the whole power of the Government. To enforce these views, he assumed that the territories were common property, and, therefore, that its owners had equal rights within them—that it was not the business of Government to *create* property, but to *protect* it, and that allegiance and protection always go together; that the Federal Constitution recognizes slaves as property, and that the Fugitive Slave law was enacted in view of such recognition, so that a slave in Virginia was a slave in every State and Territory, and that the Fugitive Slave law was a *Slave code* for each State, and he therefore demanded a Slave code for the territories.

The war of 1812 was made to protect our citizens against British aggression, and the late war against Paraguay was to protect Mr. HOPKINS' right to his property and the right to use it as he pleased: and from these facts he argued that Congress had not only the right, but that it was its duty to protect the people of the territories in all their rights, and especially in their right of property, no matter what that property was.

That Congress had the right to legislate on the subject of Slavery, he said, must be conceded, for it had abolished the slave pens in Washington, and had prohibited the sale of slaves in the District of Columbia. If Congress had the right to do this it had an equal right to protect slave property elsewhere. The doctrine of non-intervention, as promulgated at Cincinnati, was at first understood at the South to mean that Congress should not intervene to *establish* or *prohibit* Slavery in the territories; they supposed that the right or duty to *protect* was a conceded point, but they were mistaken, deceived, cheated. Upon this point Mr. SCOTT was very emphatic; he said the next platform should not be liable to more than *one* construction, and that he and his friends would never yield the principle of protection, and that if they were deprived of it they would raise the standard of rebellion, and then it would be protection or blood! Perhaps, he said, the time to strike had not yet come; they might wait a little longer, but when the hour did come they would be ready to strike with power and effect.

In reviewing the course of Senator DOUGLAS, Mr. SCOTT endeavored to show that he was a Republican in disguise, and that he trampled alike on protection and the decisions of the Supreme Court. At this point some one inquired if the speaker would not prefer SEWARD to DOUGLAS? Mr. SCOTT instantly replied that he would—that Mr. SEWARD was a statesman, a plain, honest, out-spoken man, who meant what he said and said what he meant, and therefore was infinitely to be preferred to DOUGLAS, who equivocated, mystified and deceived. This response was cheered by the house.

In the course of his speech, Mr. SCOTT said that the Seceders *might* go to the Baltimore Convention, but if the principle for which they contended was ignored by that Convention, they should return to Richmond. I infer from this that they will organize to-morrow, and after a brief session adjourn to Baltimore, as recommended by the Southern Senators, although a number of the *ultra* delegates are opposed to such a course.

Mr. SCOTT having finished his address, Mr. FISHER, the Virginia delegate who went off with the Seceders, was called upon and made a brief address. His speech was of the true ultra Southern stamp, and was received with some favor by the house. He stated that at the Cincinnati Convention, (of which he was a member,) the Virginia delegation unanimously adopted a set of resolutions embodying all the principles of the Alabama resolutions presented at Charleston, and which were repudiated by the present Virginia delegation. He could not understand this change in sentiment. He was very severe in his remarks touching the New-York delegation—he thought they were the most corrupt body of men ever seated in any Convention. He stated that the famous Tennessee resolutions were written by JOHN COCHRANE, of New-York, which fact was not generally known.

There is no political excitement here—the people appear to be entirely indifferent on the subject of politics. There has been no meeting to ratify the nomination of BELL and EVERETT, and no one speaks of HOUSTON, and all the disunion preaching falls dead upon the ear.

Cards from New York Delegates.

No. 271 BROADWAY, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Referring to the telegraphic dispatch from Richmond in this morning's TIMES, stating that certain young gentlemen from New York had appeared and claimed seats in the National Convention as "delegates of the trustees of National Hall," &c., I have to state that no meeting of the members or trustees of the National Democratic Hall Association has been held since the meeting of the Charleston Convention; that the trustees of said Association have appointed no delegates to any convention, nor have they the power to do so; and that the delegation referred to, with young Mr. LAWRENCE at its head, and Col. SOMEBODY at its tail, is self-constituted.

I am assured that the names of most of the gentlemen mentioned in your dispatch are used without authority, and that the "delegation" when it appeared at Richmond numbered just five "men in buckram suits."

S. P. RUSSELL.
Chairman Nat. Dem. Hall Association.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

In the telegraphic dispatch from Richmond, Va., published this morning in the TIMES and other papers, in reference to the preliminary proceedings of the Convention now in session there, I find my name as one of the delegates present, and as having been appointed by "the Trustees of the National Democratic Hall Association of the State of New-York."

I desire to state that I have not been absent from the City during the present month; have never received notice of appointment as such delegate, and recognize no authority, whether self-constituted or otherwise, to send me on a political mission, without my consent being first obtained.

W. DRAKE PARSONS.

The Combination Aspirants for the Presidency—Horatio Seymour and Gen. Pierce in Alliance with the Secessionists.

LETTER FROM A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

To the Delegates of the Democratic National Convention at Baltimore:

The recent magnanimous letter of Gov. SEYMOUR, holding back his name from the Presidential nomination at Baltimore, is in reality a studied diplomatic proclamation of his candidacy. It is surprising that so shrewd a politician as Gov. SEYMOUR should trust, however, to the bald device of impressively withdrawing from the canvass to strengthen his position. If he really is not a candidate, as he would have honest Democrats believe, why does he not frankly indicate the "fit and patriotic man" who may "be presented with unanimity" to the Convention? He elects, however, rather to drift along in a current which he trusts will carry him ahead of Judge DOUGLAS, who, although the declared favorite of the Charleston Convention, and the choice of ninety-nine hundredths of the sound national Democracy at the North, does not fill his skillfully drawn requisition of "unanimity" before the Northern Federal officials and Southern interventionists.

This epistolary manifesto of our Ex-Governor, by which he endeavors to cover up the mistakes of his ambassador, JOHN STRYKER, at Washington, gives a little light on the treasonable plottings of PIERCE, CUSHING, BUTLER and Co., by which they have been pushing the seceders to an impracticable nomination at Richmond in hopes that the Baltimore Convention may be forced by it to abandon the nation's choice, and—lo! PIERCE or SEYMOUR, the "unanimity candidate."

A fanciful writer and fluent speaker, but of minimum political calibre—Gen. PIERCE cannot realize that an accident, such as can by no accident occur again, placed him in Democratic nomination, and gained him a Monroe election. He belongs to the demoralizing class of mousing Presidential aspirants, who regard as fatal to personal success any positive, direct, statesmanlike action, believing that a cunning secrecy will place them in the best position for some lucky fatality.

Both these gentlemen have held positions of gravity—the one as Governor of this great State, the other as President of the Union, which should develop, in minds slightly above mediocrity, some discretion and some patriotism; yet we see them swayed only by blind and selfish instincts at a moment of extreme peril to the Democratic Party—intriguing with Southern Disunionists and Northern place-men against the nomination of the only man who can bring the Democratic Party a single Northern State—bargaining candidates without a constituency, betraying the North and deceiving the South.

There is some show of reason in the proposition of a Southern candidate. Other things equal, the South has claim at this election to the Presidency. It is only the rare abilities and superior popularity of Judge DOUGLAS—abilities long tried and everywhere acknowledged, a popularity uncontrollable as the prairie fire, beyond the reach of politicians and above the machinations of partisans—which constitute him at this crisis, by every consideration of integrity to the best interest of the country, the Democratic nominee. Any other Northern man as the nominee is a mad absurdity. The Northern Democracy has indicated DOUGLAS, and DOUGLAS only. None other stands with them the least in advance of Southern rivals, and the South would be guilty of the wildest folly to allow any other Northern man to be nominated.

Northern fence men, who fail merely in not giving DOUGLAS their outspoken active support, will not be as strong with the Northern Democracy as any of his Southern Democratic opponents. A fence-man now President of the United States.

Greed of place, want of patriotism and indifference to Democratic harmony, exhibit themselves in their worst forms in this knot of Presidential aspirants, every one of whom is equally confident of his own nomination at Baltimore, if only the combination can secure the overthrow of the Charleston favorite, the nomination of either of these ambitious ation's individuals being of equal public moment, as loss and disaster to the party and country equally follow the candidacy of any one of them.

NEW-YORK, 9th June, 1860. G. M. S.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

Later from the Isthmus and South America.

The Reported Death of the Tycoon of Japan.

California News.

ARRIVAL OF $1,400,000 IN SPECIE.

The *North Star*, A. G. JONES commanding, arrived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with $1,400,000 in treasure and 367 passengers. The *North Star* sailed from New-York May 21, at 12.15 P. M.; arrived at Aspinwall May 29, at 5 P. M.; sailed from Aspinwall June 4, at 12.45 P. M., and arrived off the Battery June 12, at 12 M.

Mr. BUSHNELL, a printer and passenger on board the steamship *Sonora*, on the night of the 1st inst., and when within one day's sail of Panama, jumped overboard and was drowned. He leaves a wife and two children residing in Brooklyn, L. I., N. Y. He was a strictly temperate man, and was supposed to be deranged at the time.

The following is the *North Star's*

TREASURE LIST.

Scholle & Brother	$47,800	Amer. Ex. Bank	20,000
Wm. Seligman & Co.	30,000	Eugene Kelly & Co.	30,000
J. Straus, Bros. & Co.	36,568	J. Patrick & Co.	60,000
Z. Einstein & Bro.	12,400	Trafe McCahill & Co.	60,384
Newstader Bros.	15,900	Treadwell & Co.	4,000
Ballin & Sanders	30,000	Von Hoffman	167,000
H. Cohn & Co.	15,000	Amer. Ex. Bank	46,500
Howland & Asp'wall	18 676	J. H. Coghill	9,000
Howland & Asp'wall	15,000	Chas W. Crosby	9,000
Order	25,144	B. A. Mumford	5 601
Kirby, Byrne & Co.	7,200	C. F. Mallory	14,000
Meader & O. Adams	9,000	Charles W. Crosby	1,000
Ghidden & Williams	3,675	Wells, Fargo & Co.	278,000
Howes & Crowell	3,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	22,500
J. B. Weir

country. From Chinatown, and indeed from the whole vicinity, families packed up and trudged into Virginia City. At that place, within an hour after the rider had gasped out his story, a small company of avengers had started to pursue the murderers of the Williamses. At Carson Valley, whither the telegraph flashed the rumor instantly, a man caught up a big dinner-bell and went clanging it about the streets, calling the people to that sovereign cure—a public meeting. Many brave fellows made stirring speeches, and, satisfied that they had done their duty' retired. Next day, however, from various points more than a hundred men had started in pursuit of the Indians, all agreeing to rendezvous at Williams' Station. The first company that reached the scene of the outrage was one that left Carson City, under command of Major OSBURN. They found that but three persons had been killed. The instrument used for their murder evidently was an axe. The powder, liquor, guns and stock on the premises were left untouched, and nothing but the money was gone. This fact staggered some in their belief that the Indians had anything to do with the massacre. Indians had never been known to leave such articles before, and moreover scarcely any traces of Indians could be found in the vicinity; so some of the party left, and went off prospecting for gold and silver. They argued that the Pah-Utes and Washoes, who alone roam over these wilds, are friendly with the whites, but at such deadly enmity with the Snoshones, Pitts and Pannacks of the north, that the latter dare not venture so far south. Moreover, a rumor got abroad that on the night of the murder a desperate fellow, one "Yank," with some of his companions, were at WILLIAMS' gambling, and was a great loser; as neither he nor any of his stock could be heard from since, was it not quite possible that he brained the three white men in their sleep, took their money, burned their house and ran away, trusting to the fears of those who should discover the savage work he had wrought to charge it to the inevitable Indian?

The majority, however, adhered to their first impressions, turned northward, soon joined the other companies, making 105 men in all, crossed the Truckee River, and on Saturday, May 12, were within 4 miles of Pyramid Lake, having seen very little "sign" of Indians on the march. They were all mounted, some on horses, some on mules, and armed after a fashion, though with all varieties of fire-arms. They kept scouts a mile or so ahead, who at last descried two Indians. Being ordered to capture them the scouts gave chase, but soon found themselves chased back by a more formidable band than they looked for. This brought the whites to a stand just as they had entered a deep valley, and soon there stood revealed on a sandy ridge, a mile ahead, 150 mounted Indians. The whites charged through sand fetlock deep, and with animals a good deal blown gained the ridge. From this point they could see clearly that they must avail themselves of the cover of some timber on the river bank, and at once attempted to reach it. Crossing over to the woods they rode into a gulch that promised to answer the purpose of shelter, and dismounted. Before a white man had been wounded, however, a company, reported to be 300 or 400 strong, of Pitts, on foot, were seen making up from the river, to attack them in the rear. The whites were panic-stricken, and utterly uncontrollable. There was but one order they would obey—to retreat up the river. Having gained a grove, they dismounted, but the moment they faced the enemy, some were for remounting; Maj. OSBURN threatened to shoot the first man who mounted without orders. It was time to do some fighting. The Indians had completely surrounded the party, and their rifle balls had wounded several. The fight lasted for fifteen minutes, when, there appearing to be an opening up the river, an effort was made to retreat. HENRY MERRITT, of Nevada, and JOE BALDWIN (the Judge's son) were on foot, their mules having broken away during the fight in the grove. MERRITT was soon overtaken, and a circle of red skins discharged their rifles at him. He fell, but raising on his elbow, fired both barrels of his shot-gun, and killed two of his pursuers. The rest pitching in, cut him to pieces. BALDWIN was taken up behind a friend on his staggering mule, and carried 9 miles. Then he hid in the bushes. The Indians hunted for him within a few feet of his hiding-place. At midnight he and a Chilian walked off to the mountains. They fed on grass and roots till Monday, when, quite done over, they staggered into Virginia City. Major OSBURN and part of his company broke through the Indians—the Major receiving several wounds; but he kept his saddle for three or four miles, when he was overtaken and killed. Dr. T. JAMES, who was believed, until Friday, to be dead, caught several arrow wounds. He lay concealed near the battle-ground four days. He saw 17 dead bodies of whites stripped, but not mutilated. For four days he was without food. The Indians chased the retreating party for 15 miles and then gave over. Most of those who were well mounted escaped; the others hid themselves in the out-lies; some of them were found and killed; the others slowly straggled back to the settlements. Of the 105 who composed the party when it entered the valley wi hin four miles of Pyramid Lake, on Saturday, May 5, 39 have returned alive, 20 were reported dead, 3 were last seen wounded on the field, and 43 are still missing unaccounted for. The names of the dead are Major OSBURN, William S. Speer, —— Parsons, Charles Devers, James Lee, (of Boston,) F. Johnson, Charles Richard, John Fleming, S. Auberson, Andrew Schueid, M. Huezerwitch, John Gavenbo, William Armington, A. H. Elliott, A. H. Smith, W. Hawkins, George Jones, Henry Meredith, William Mackintosh, O. McNaughton.

The news reached Virginia City on Sunday, borne by some who ran at the first sight of the Indians, and who reported that all but themselves had been killed. It was judged that there were not arms for more than a hundred men in the town. Of course all Washoe was in a panic. An unfinished warehouse was fortified for the women and children to flock to from the tents; a meeting was called, Capt. THOS. D. JONES was elected commander in-chief, and he at once proclaimed martial law, by a general order, which was revoked only last Saturday, on the arrival of the U. S. troops in the valley. Pickets were established, and a patrol for the night. At midnight of Tuesday, the report came in that 500 Indians were about to attack the city. Everybody was astir, and the women and children were hurried to the ex-emporized fort. In the morning it was found that the rumored savages were nothing more than some frolicksome donkeys. An ambulance with necessary stores was dispatched under Dr. PASSIS to the Truckee, for the wounded.

On Wednesday a Convention was held at Carson City, of delegates to consider a proposition for a Provisional Government. The vote stood ayes, 7; noes, 1,175! The ayes were from Gold Hill and Silver City. Speculation in silver leads stood still a while. The settlers resolved that no claims should be "jumped" within sixty days, even if not worked.

The excitement is now abating, but frightening reports do not cease yet to come in from other quarters. It is now said that the dead bodies of nine men, two of them from Oroville, and the others from Virginia City, who left on the 5th, were found four miles from Red Bluff—killed probably on the day after the William's Station massacre. Eighteen men were reported killed at Honey Lake. The report was received here yesterday. Two men who went looking for stock in the Sierra Valley are said to have been murdered. Dr BRYANT, who left Virginia City before the news of the battle, came back safe, to the surprise of his friends, from a trip toward Pyramid Lake. He met men who told him there were 15,000 Indians in that vicinity in full war paint, 6,000 of them mounted and well armed,—who believed themselves to be hemmed in by white men, and bound either to starve or fight—with a decided preference for the latter course. A letter from Downieville says a messenger from Long Valley, reported 1,200 Indians encamped there, and that the Washoes, a friendly tribe, believed the Pah Utes were intending to sweep down into the valley and drive off all the stock.

From most of the towns in the State contributions in arms or money have been forwarded to the seat of war. The Downieville troops, 115 men on foot, with 60 guns and 12 pack mules, were expected at Virginia City this morning. Gen. HAVEN, with 500 rifles from San Francisco, reached there Saturday night.

Col. LANDER, who arrived by the last steamer, tarried here two days, and pushed up with his expedition, well armed, into the heart of the Pah-Ute region. He pooh-poohed the whole affair, believing that if there are 2,000 Indians in the field, there must be Oregon Indians among them. But unless Mormon emissaries are busily at work, the Shoshones are too busy fighting the Cargusses and Nez Perces at home to have joined the Pah-Utes. The *Territorial Enterprise* professes to know that when the Government tendered presents to the Pah-Utes last year, 170 blankets were all that were required for those under the Young Win-ne-muc-ca, whose head-quarters are at Pyramid Lake, and that Old Win-ne-muc-ca, whose range is from Smoke Creek to the Humboldt, cannot muster over 200 men; that the Pah-Utes not under these two chiefs, who, in large numbers, roam the region between the Humboldt and the Colorado, never molested the whites; so that all this terrible Pah-Utedom is not over 300 or 400 strong!

If a story that the *Placerville Democrat* tells is true, the tribe most disposed to be troublesome has had provocation enough, besides starvation, to arouse them. It says: "A gentleman from Washoe stated here, that a fellow rode into the camp of Old Winne-muc-ca, a peaceable and venerable chief, and without the slightest provocation deliberately shot him down. This brutal act greatly exasperated his tribe, and they resolved to avenge his death."

The prompt action of Gen. CLARKE, Commandant of the Pacific Division of the United States Army, gives great encouragement to believe that protection will be afforded to emigrants on the Utah route, and to the settlers in Washoe. Immediately on hearing the news he dispatched such troops as he could spare from San Francisco to the seat of war. They arrived in the Valley on Saturday last. Their number is small, but their presence will command the respect even of embittered savages, who have learned to consider the Government troops as their protectors against mere marauders, as truly as their unsparing enemies when they go out stock stealing and to ravage the settlements.

Within the last ten days seven vessels have arrived from China, with some 600 Chinese emigrants on board. About eighty of these were females—all, of course, disreputable women, the property of speculators. Of those emigrants who came in the *Bliss & Hills*, almost all had one surname, LEE—being of the same clan with the famous Commissioner LEE. On board this ship came S. WELLS WILLIAMS, L.L. D., the Secretary of Legation to Mr. WARD. He is conveying to Washington the ratified treaty between China and our Government and a brief letter of compliment from the Emperor to Mr. BUCHANAN. Mr. WILLIAMS seems to be satisfied that both the English and French are anxious to settle their difficulties without further bloodshed, and that the Chinese are quite as anxious to be at peace with all the world. Mr. WILLIAMS remains a week or two in San Francisco, and may when ready to proceed, go overland to the States.

The international mill overshadowed the Washoe War for 24 hours after the Pony Express' last arrival, by which it appeared that we had not been hoaxed after all as to the fabulous number of times that the Boy toppled over the heider of the belt. I have been hoping to see contradicted an item now going the rounds that the Bonecians made fools of themselves by firing 100 guns, and kindling bonfires and throwing up rockets when they got the news that HERBAN was not the worst whipped.

The annual egg hunting has begun. The Farallones are a cluster of rocks that outlie the Golden Gate. From the middle of May to the middle of June, they are visited by boatmen who bring away tons of murre-eggs,—that are used for confectionary, puddings and the like, in lieu of hen's eggs.

Two newspaper wags raised the wind handsomely last week by engaging for three nights the greasy company of Chinese actors whose performances at the old Sacramento Theatre I attended a while ago on the TIMES' account, to play at McGuire's Opera House. By virtue of some outrageous puffing, and by representing them as a new troupe just arrived from China, where they were favorite players before the Emperor, and only tarrying a few days to embark for New-York and Paris, to keep an engagement with NAPOLEON, the Opera House was crammed every night, and the Johns chuckled to see "'Melican man" crowding to witness the same performance that had been their delectation night after night for months, and the newspaper wags pocketed more double eagles than they could comfortably carry about their persons.

Col. JAMES, a criminal lawyer, once of great repute here, took in dudgeon the report of proceedings before Judge CAVIS, when a disreputable client of his, in open court, discharged her counsel and entreated the Court not to give her the new trial that was asked for; so on Friday sent to one of the editors of the *Bulletin* a challenge. The *Bulletin* printed the challenge that evening, and did not recall the pleasantries that were so offensive, but, on the other hand, did quite the reverse, so that the duel was quashed in the egg. GLAUCUS.

NEW-GRANADA.

The President Clothed with Absolute Power—A Civil War Inevitable—Proclamation by Bienquero—Cauca declared Independent.

PANAMA, Monday, June 4, 1860.

Dates from Bogota to 2d May have been received at this place. Congress was still in session, and engaged in trying to make some modifications in the Election Law which has produced so much discontent throughout the Confederation. But it seems that the President and his party are determined to make no concessions. Instead of repealing the objectionable law, as requested by five out of the eight States, Congress has passed another law, which, if anything, is still more obnoxious than the first—clothing the President with almost absolute power. This, it is believed, will hasten the impending revolution, and precipitate the country in a civil war. The Government at Bogota has some 5,000 troops under arms, and the States of Bolivar, Cauca, Santander, and Magdalena, are arming their militia to resist, the General Government.

The greatest state of alarm prevails in Bogota and other portions of the State of Cundinamarca, in consequence of the preparations for war going on there under directions of the Federal Government. Gen HERRAN, although Commander-in-Chief of the national army, is exerting himself to prevent hostilities, but it is hardly possible that he will succeed. Federal troops are not allowed within the territory of the State of Santander without official notification from the President, on pain of being arrested and treated as invaders, as per order of the Government of that State.

The news transmitted by last mail to the effect that Gen. MOSQUERA, Governor of the State of Cauca, had declared that State independent of the General Government, is confirmed, as will appear by the following pr clamation, issued by MOSQUERA on the 8th May:

ART 2. From this date the State of Cauca assumes its full sovereign powers and will not continue in relation with the National Power Federal bonds but the pact compact, until the rule (imperio) of the Constitution being established they restore with the "Federal Union," to the states, the enjoyment of the rights which they have usurped.

ART. 3 Consequently, the National employes resident in the Cauca, cease in the exercise of their functions; but those belonging to the offices of the Treasury, that the Executive power consider necessary, will continue in the discharge of their duties as long as they submit to the laws and authority of the state.

ART 3 The proceeds of the national revenues in the Cauca shall be religiously placed at the disposal of the Federal Government as soon as the Constitutional rule is restablished; and in the meantime the liabilities that affect the Granadian treasury will be complied with as regards the proportional part that belongs to the State.

ART 4. The Cauca will cultivate its relations of good feeling and friendship with the other States, conferring with them for the establishment of the national unity under the rule of the Constitution of the 22d May, 1858, and its Government will strictly respect the rights of foreign subjects and citizens, in conformity with the laws of nations.

Given in Popayan, May 8, 1860.

T. C. DE MOSQUERA.

M. M. CASTRO, Secretary of Government.
PEDRO LARAGUENA Secretary of Finance.

Gen. MOSQUERA has a large force in the Cauca, but by reason of the seizure of a number of muskets and rifles a few weeks since by the federal authorities of the State of Panama, which he had ordered to be sent to him, his troops are badly armed.

MOSQUERA has now an agent in the United States engaged in purchasing arms for him, but it is doubtful, should they be sent us this Isthmus, whether they will ever reach their destination, as it is to be presumed they will be seized, if discovered, on their arrival at this place.

Mr. SANFORD, the Agent of the Panama Railroad Company, at Bogota, does not appear to meet with much success. A late number of the *Tiempo*, published at Bogota, speaking of Mr. SANFORD's negotiations, says:

"The Government seems decided not to compromise the rights of New-Granada in the railroad contract. Mr. FRANCISCO PARAEDA has informed the Government in writing that he has full powers from a wealthy New-York house to offer better proposals than the Railroad Company, either for the purchase of the rights and privileges of the Granadian Government, or for loaning on mortgage of the same."

This is a very unpropitious time for the Company to attempt to acquire any concessions from the Government at Bogota. The country is almost in a state of anarchy, and the present Administration, which is said to have produced this unhappy state of things, is about drawing to a close. Therefore it would seem that the best policy of the Company is to discontinue the negotiations until a new Administration is installed in office, when, no doubt, a satisfactory arrangement can be made.

The United States steamer *Saranac*, Capt. ROBERT RITCHIE, and store ship *Warren*, Lieut. J. J. BOYLE, commanding, are the only vessels-of-war in port. The United States steam-frigate *Lancaster*, flag-ship of the squadron, has left Acapulco for Guaymas, and would touch at all intermediate ports. The sloop *St. Mary's* has been ordered here to take the place of the *Saranac*. The *Wyoming*, Com. J. K. MITCHELL, sailed from this port for Callao on the 25th May. She carried dispatches from the Government of the United States to Mr. CLAY, American Minister at Lima, which are said to contain the ultimatum of the United States relative to the claims growing out of the seizure and confiscation of the American ships *Lizzie Thompson* and *Georgiana*, by order of the Government of Peru; and which that Government, up to the present time, has refused to pay.

Panama continues healthy. The steamer *Oregon*, that arrived here a few days since from Acapulco, reports that the yellow fever has disappeared from that place.

It was rumored in Panama yesterday, (6d,) that the authorities of the port of Savanilla had refused to admit some 5,000 muskets and other munitions of war, sent there a short time since by order of the Intendente General of this State, and from there to be forwarded to the Government at Bogota. Their landing was denied on the plea that, as the Intendente himself had issued a decree against the shipment of arms from this Isthmus to any of the ports of the Confederation, their admission into that port would be a clear infraction of his decree. The vessel having the arms on board took them to Kingston, Jamaica, where they will probably remain some time.

THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Prospects of Peace in Chili—Rich Yields of Copper—Productiveness of the Coal Mines—Enforcement of French Claims against Peru.

PANAMA, Monday, June 4, 1860.

The Pacific Steam Navigation Company's steamer *Bolivia*, with dates to Valparaiso to 30th April, and Callao, May 14, arrived at Panama on 23d May.

CHILI.

The only political item of interest from this Republic is the appointment of Señor D. ANTONIA VARAS as Minister of the Interior and Foreign Affairs. Considering the fact that Señor V. was the head and front of the Opposition Party, and a prominent candidate for the Presidency, his acceptance of a place in the Cabinet of President must lead to the conclusion that a reconciliation has taken place between the two parties; and that the Presidential election of 1861 will be conducted in a spirit of peace, if not harmony.

The rumors of the discovery of silver and copper in the Province of Ancoragua are fully confirmed by the last accounts from that section. Good accounts continue to be received from Coquimbo and Copiapo mines.

As an evidence of the productiveness of the coal mines in the South, it may be stated that some 3,000 tons have recently been taken out and sent to the smelting establishments in the North, while at the same time some of its vessels were engaged in loading coal at the port of Coronel.

No further disturbances in the Indian districts have occurred, and the Government troops have gone into Winter quarters.

The treaty lately made with the Indians of the Lower frontier, has been ratified by the Government.

The British frigate *Tribune* has sailed from Valparaiso for England, *vid* Rio, and the corvette *Termagent*, and gun-boats *Grappler* and *Forward*, for Vancouver's Island, touching at Callao.

The Valparaiso market is unchanged. The large shipment of silver coin to Europe has prompted the Government of Chili to limit the coinage in future to 10 and 20 cent pieces, as it is thought they will not offer the same inducements to shippers as the dollar and half-dollar pieces.

Copper in bars has decreased in price 50c. per quintal. It is now selling at $30 per quintal.

There is but little activity in Flour. Prices range from $3 to $3 25 per quintal—six months' time.

PERU.

The French line-of-battle ship *Duguay-Trouin*, 90 guns, and three other vessels of war, one of which carries 40 guns, have arrived at Callao, with M. LISSARS, *Chargé d'Affaires* of France. As it was well known that this large naval fleet was sent to Peru specially to enforce the French claim against that Government, arising from the arrest and imprisonment of a Frenchman of bad character, some time ago, in Lima, for a gross offence against the laws of the country, and as President CASTILLA has said that he never would comply with the demands of France, the arrival of these vessels produced quite an excitement in Callao, and all classes expected, of course, that the guns of the ships of war would open a fire on the town soon after their arrival; but, instead of a bombardment being resorted to, the whole thing has apparently assumed a most peaceful aspect. President CASTILLA and his Cabinet have feasted the French *Chargé*, the Admiral and *suite*, ever since their arrival in the country, and the general belief was, when the steamer sailed from Callao, that the misunderstanding between the two Governments would be amicably settled. This opinion derives force from the fact that, on the 13th ult., M. LISSARS formally summoned the French subjects residing in Lima at one of the hotels, and told them that they need have no fears of an outbreak; that he had every reason to believe that the matter in dispute would be satisfactorily arranged without a resort to hostilities.

CASTILLA has probably consented to salute the French flag on the Callao—this being, I believe, all that is exacted, the indemnity that was claimed having been paid already.

BOLIVIA.

There is no news from Bolivia. Preparations for a war with Peru are still actively conducted.

ECUADOR.

Gen. FLORES, who landed at Tumaco a short time since, after his banishment from Peru, has gone to the interior—probably to unite with the Quito Government for the purpose of overthrowing FRANCO at Guayaquil, who is known to be inimical to FLORES.

The Granadian Minister to Ecuador has been advised by the France Government of the return of FLORES, and his Government requested to put in force that clause of the treaty of 1856 in which she obliges herself to assist Ecuador in putting down any lawless invasion of her territory.

Peace, meantime, is preparing to repel FLORES, should he attempt to enter Guay quil. He is making forced loans, and arresting all who oppose him. Business is greatly depressed at Guayaquil. Provisions are admitted free into that port until Aug. 31.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Projected Carriage Road from Guatemala to the Atlantic Coast—Rumored War Between Nicaragua and San Salvador—An Amnesty for Political Offenders in Costa Rica.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

JUNE, 1860.

The steamship *Columbus*, Capt. LUDWIG, from Central American ports, arrived at this port on the 20th ult. Her dates are two weeks later than those forwarded per last steamer for New-York, but she brings no news of importance.

GUATEMALA.

There is scarcely an item of intelligence from this Republic worthy of note. The country continues quiet and prosperous.

Mr. WAY, the engineer who has had charge of the business of surveying a route for a carriage road from the City of Guatemala to the Atlantic coast, has had a protracted interview with the President of the Republic on the subject of his late explorations, the result of which has not yet been made public. It is hardly possible that the road will ever be built.

SALVADOR.

A Catholic priest in La Union has been guilty of some immorality, which produced a disturbance among the populace, and which was not quieted until the priest was dismissed.

President BARRIOS is on a visit to the interior provinces.

There is no news whatever from Honduras.

NICARAGUA.

A rumor has reached Panama, but which needs confirmation, to the effect that war is about to be declared between Nicaragua and Salvador. No cause is assigned.

COSTA RICA.

Congress, which was still in session, was occupied in discussing a bill which provides for having political offences tried by jury. A bill for the naturalization of foreigners also claimed the attention of Congress.

The President has proclaimed an amnesty for all political offenders who were engaged in the recent revolts, which had for their object the restoration to power of Ex-President MORA.

Tobacco, by an Executive decree, dated 8th May last, is admitted into the country under a duty of 75 per cent. The introduction of the article was heretofore prohibited.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

San Fernando Railroad—Concessions—New Project for Defence—Foreign Races—Controversy Arising Between the Province of Buenos Ayres and the National Governments—Preparations for War.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

BUENOS AYRES, S. A., Sunday, April 27, 1860.

As the English mail steamer goes to-day, I take an hour in which to furnish the news. There have been stirring events in this great valley, both peaceful and warlike, in the last month.

The San Fernando railroad becomes a reality. This road connects Buenos Ayres with a good landing for light draft vessels, and the result must be to build up a commercial town of some importance.

Mr. GEORGE G. CHURCH, an architect and civil engineer, of Providence, Rhode Island, has sketched a plan for the defence of the frontier of this country by means of a canal and forts at short intervals, which has called out high compliments from military men. The plan will rescue from Indian depredations, 15,000 square leagues of land. The region thus made safe is better than any of the cultivated portion of this province for grazing and for agricultural purposes.—The land made saleable by the project will more than pay for all the work. It will also open to the ocean communication from the very interior provinces.

The Legislature of this State will meet on May 1, when a new Governor will be elected. Gen. MITRE is the prominent, almost the only candidate.

The Confederation is endeavoring to convince the world that Buenos Ayres is wanting in fidelity to the treaty, which closed hostilities Nov. 11, 1859, and Buenos Ayres is vigorously threwing the same charge in the face of the National Government. In fact neither party desires a union, and in spite of relation, ship there is no probability of the Confederacy ever again being complete.

In the month now closing there have arrived here from all ports 66 vessels, and there have departed 39. Merchandise from the United States sustains good prices, except Carolina rice. As large quantities have arrived from India there is less demand and lower rates.

The Government of Uruguay has just passed a law of amnesty for all those who have in previous years been concerned in revolutionary projects. They are restored to civil and political rights, but not to former grades in the military service.

Within a few days the city has been in a great excitement over the first general races held by a foreigner's Racing Club. The gentlemen of the Club are chiefly English. A fine race-ground was obtained about three leagues from the city, and it is estimated that 10,000 persons saw the races.

The Government of the Confederation has addressed a circular letter to their foreign representatives, making serious charges against Buenos Ayres. She is claimed to have broken the compact of Nov. 11, 1859, by addressing a remonstrance to Spain against the treaty she had formed with the Confederation. Buenos Ayres, as a province, which she has acknowledged herself to be, cannot hold foreign diplomatic relations.

In immediate connection with these events the steamers of the Confederation which had been disarmed, and which were employed in commercial affairs, have been recalled for Government service. This Government also is widening and strengthening her military defences. There is, to say the least of it, a total want of confidence on both hands. Uruguay is maturing her alliances with the Confederation, and Paraguay is already committed to the Confederation's side if hostilities do occur.

From China.

The steamer *Yang Tze*, with news from China to April 10, reports that *the Chinese have concluded to pay the English and French Governments their expenses, and to allow Ambassadors in future to row themselves up whatever river they wish* (either fresh or salt) *without giving cause for war.*

Later from Asia.

The ship *Star King* arrived in port yesterday, 40 days from Kong Kong. She brings dates to the 7th April.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE WAR.—The preparations o the allies for the war continue on a grand scale. The w rships *Ad enture Scout* and *Simeon*, and several transports, had left Hongkong for Chusan, with troops to be landed there, and kept in readiness for the grand demonstration.

WRECKS.—The British bark *Statesman* was wrecked on the island of Loo Chow, while at anchor. It was feared that the steamer *Shamrock* had been wrecked or taken by pirates, near Amoy. She was over due at Hongkong. Capt. CARVALHO had fallen overboard, and been drowned.

FRENCH PURCHASES.—The French had purchased four steamers, the *Peiho*, for $200,000; the *Tsoyuan*, for $46 000; the *Tahn Wan*, for $18,000, and the *Honkong*, for $30,000.

PASSENGERS FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—The *Press* says that $37 net was offered for passage to San Francisco, and ships were wanted at that price.

POLITICAL MISCELLANY.

The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* says: "A dispatch from Mr. COBB to Senator TOOMBS just received, settles some points concerning the Baltimore Convention. The Georgia Democratic State Convention has, by a vote of 270 to 40, agreed to send a delegation to Baltimore, with instructions to attempt a re-union with the Convention, upon a platform consistent with, and recognizing Southern rights. Failing in this, they are to join the Southern Convention at Richmond, and then take such independent action as may be deemed expedient—that is, to adopt the "majority platform," so called, and make a nomination for President and Vice-President. This course was a triumphant indorsement of the mode of procedure recommended by Mr. TOOMBS and by Secretary COBB. The majority of the Convention seceded, and appointed a Douglas delegation to Baltimore. This is called a *bogus* delegation in the dispatch. The Alabama State Convention have taken the same course. It is now quite certain, therefore, that the regular Southern delegates, thus instructed, will withdraw and go to Richmond, unless a platform, embracing the principles of the majority platform and the Senate resolutions be adopted by the Convention. When they shall have withdrawn, their places will be occupied by the *bogus delegations*, and DOUGLAS will be nominated. The Richmond Convention will also make a nomination of some candidates generally acceptable to the South—perhaps HUNTER and DICKINSON, or DAVIS and LANE.

EX-Senator CLEMENS publishes a long card in the Memphis *Enquirer* emphatically contradicting the statement which has been in circulation for some time to the effect that he had told Judge DOUGLAS that he would support him for President. When in Washington, he had a long conversation with Mr. DOUGLAS. He thanked him for his masterly exposure of the hypocrisy by which now demands a Slave Code for territories which are already free, and sense of which were made so by the action of the Democratic party. assured Mr. DOUGLAS that he had his earnest wishes for success in the contest at Charleston, ending that it was his belief and hope that he would triumph and secession be crushed on forever; but to guard against any possible misapprehension, concluded with the remark, "but notwithstanding all this, Judge, I cannot support you." Mr. DOUGLAS replied, "I understand that, CLEMENS—I understand that," and the conversation then turned upon other subjects. Mr. CLEMENS remarks upon the Baltimore ticket in the course of his card, and expresses the opinion that if they cannot elect it, they can at least try! Hon. SOLON BORLAND, Mr. CLEMENS' partner, in the same issue of the *Enquirer*, publishes a card expressing his dis-ent from the opinion that Mr. DOUGLAS' course had been construed upon the Squatter Sovereignty question, and denying that Gen. CASS' Nicholson letter of 1848, was either interpreted or accepted by the party as avowing, or even covertly containing, the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty."

The *Chronicle and Sentinel*, published in Columbus, Geo., foresees an issue to the irrepressible conflict different from that generally anticipated. It says: "If the conflict must come, and if we must be 'either all slave or all free,' or dissolve the connection, then *one of two* things only, in our judgment, must occur. Either the connection will be dissolved, or *all* the States will become slaveholding; for never, until cotton has become useless, and sugar, rice and tobacco are out of demand, will the Slaveholding States abandon their system of labor. But if the price of negroes could be reduced to an average of $200, then all the States would become slaveholding. Neither of these events being probable, the North will continue a non-slaveholding, and the South a slaveholding country. But the question is, can the Union still exist with its diverse systems, or must it be dissolved, for dissolved it certainly will be rather than become all non-slaveholding? We have strong faith to believe that the Union will continue, notwithstanding the antagonism of the sections on the great labor question of the age."

The Cleveland *Plaindealer* is quite emphatic as regards the readmission at Baltimore of the seceders at Charleston. It says: "Give us Southern politicians for impudence. Some of the Southern States, Louisiana and Mississippi for instance, appoint delegates either invited to join the Baltimore and Richmond conventions. What mendacity is this! It is simply a question of whether delegates in a contemptible minority, having failed to control a majority and break up a Convention *once*, shall be permitted to try it *twice*!) We would no more sit in the Baltimore Convention with a seceder who has credentials to Richmond, than we would sit there with a Black Republican accredited to Chicago. These Southern secessionists will eventually find out the stuff that Douglas Democrats are made of. We supposed they had sufficient of it at Charleston, but it seems not."

"One who Knows" writes to the Washington *States and Union* as follows: "Once for all, it may be well to say that no misapprehension need be indulged in as to what New York will do at Baltimore. Her thirty-five votes will be cast for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS until he is nominated or his name withdrawn by himself. On all test questions she will back SICKLES with the Northwest. At Charleston, the real posture of affairs in the delegation was fifty for DOUGLAS and twenty for all others. Of this twenty, at least ten, perhaps more, are federal office-holders or their dependants."

The Philadelphia *Press* denies, upon the authority of Mr. DOUGLAS, the rumor to the effect that he intended to instruct his friends in the Baltimore Convention to withdraw his name after the third ballot, should he not be nominated before them, in favor of some man acceptable to the extreme South, or, indeed, in favor of any man. The report was started for the purpose of affecting weak-kneed delegates in New-York and New-England.

Hon. D. L. YULEE, for the last fifteen years United States Senator from Florida, has written a letter to Col. J. B. BROWARD, of Key West, declining a re-election. Mr. YULEE says: "In thus withdrawing to my home, I do not propose a useless life. I shall as warmly as heretofore coöperate with my friends in all that can promote the moral or material progress of our State; but it will not be consistent with the plan of life I propose to myself in the future, to accept or exercise any political office whatever."

Mr. Charles W. Russell, Chairman of the Virginia Delegation to Charleston, has issued an address to the Democracy of the Marion Electoral District of Virginia. He reviews the action of the Charleston Convention at length, and says of the Richmond Convention that he does not recommend the appointment of delegates to it since he still has faith in the National Democracy.

Gen. GIDEON J. PILLOW, of Tennessee, has published a long letter in the Memphis *Appeal* supporting the claims of Mr. DOUGLAS.

Lord Ward.

BALTIMORE, Monday, June 4, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your London correspondent, under date of Feb. 13, has attempted to show that the only reason the British Government had in elevating Lord WARD to an Earl's coronet was because of his reputed wealth. What motive your correspondent had in giving the people of this country intelligence so discreditable to his own Government, and why he should have recorded but a single noble act of his Lordship, viz.: "that of going out to the Crimea in his own yacht, laden with comforts and luxuries for the British wounded," remains to be explained. Perhaps your correspondent would have performed a better service had he added that his Lordship has erected in Worcestershire, at his own expense, juvenile reformatories for both sexes, where scores of children are provided for, and trained in useful employments, in place of being confined in a workhouse or prison, and then told of his unceasing efforts, and most liberal contributions, for the promotion of the fine arts, and the establishment of schools of design in the districts of Staffordshire and Worcestshire; of the application of a large portion of his time to the duties of Chairman of the Court of Quarter Sessions for Worcestshire, which duties have been performed with signal ability; of the establishment and keeping up chiefly at his own expense, perhaps the largest troops of cavalry yeomanry in the world; and especially of his private gifts and charities, the most munificent of which was resolved upon immediately on the intimation his Lordship received of the intention of the Crown to advance him to the Peerage, viz.: the erection and endowment of an asylum, chiefly for the benefit of those who are deprived of sight from working the lime stone quarries near Dudley, gracefully crowning the honor conferred upon him, not by word only, but by a most noble and enduring deed. N.

LAW REPORTS.

Important Decision on Right of Dower.

CONSTRUCTION OF A WILL.

Abigail Dodge vs. *Ezra Flagg et al.*—This case was reported in the TIMES at the time of the argument.

Josiah Dodge, by his will, devised to his widow, (the plaintiff,) his homestead in Troy, New Hampshire, for life, together with his household furniture, and also gave her an annuity of $400 for life, which he charged as a lien upon four houses and lots in West Eleventh-street, in this city, to be paid in proportion to their assessed valuation in the public inventory of property. Subject to this annuity he devised to Mrs. Flagg two of the houses; to Josiah Dodge, Jr., one house, and to his minor son Henry Dodge, another, which were worth in the aggregate, $40,000 and upwards. He also devised to his children a number of lots in West Farms. He directed that a trustee be appointed by the Probate Court to hold the house devised to Josiah Dodge, Jr., to receive the rents, which were not to be paid over except upon the conditions expressed in the will. The plaintiff, after having received her annuity and possession of the homestead, and after the lapse of one year, within which, by statute, the widow is bound to elect between dower and a testamentary provision in lieu thereof, commenced this action for dower in the West Eleventh-street houses and the lots in West Farms.

At the trial at Special Term, Justice ROOSEVELT rendered a judgment for the plaintiff, on the ground that, although there was no probability that the testator intended that she should have both provisions, yet as he had not said so in terms, and as there was no absolute incompatibility, the widow was entitled to both provisions, and was not obliged to elect.

From this judgment the defendants appealed to the General Term. The General Term have now reversed the judgment below. They hold that it must be presumed that the testator made such a division of his property as was right and just, in view of the situation and claims of his wife and children; that the right of the widow to dower in the lands of her husband is superior to all other liens and claims upon it, not created by her act or existing at the time of marriage. If he makes provision for her by his will, and does not declare that it shall be in lieu of dower, she is, as a general rule, entitled to both the provisions and dower. Whether she is entitled to both or is put to her election is a *question of intention* on the part of the testator. The intention to give both is presumed, unless the other provisions of the will are such as to manifest an intention to put her to her election. When it clearly appears by the will that, after making a provision for his widow, the testator has distributed the residue of his property amongst his children in such proportions as he considered them entitled to, and that to allow the widow to take dower and the provision of the will out of the estate, would defeat or materially lessen the allotments to the devisees; an intention of the testator not to give both is plainly manifested. The rule that has heretofore prevailed has in many cases operated oppressively upon heirs and legatees. In this case, if the widow takes dower she is entitled to one-third of each house and lot on which the annuity is charged, the effect of which will be to diminish one-third of the annuity, as the remaining two-thirds are only charged with a proportionate share, and if she take the annuity she takes it without diminution. This, therefore, demonstrates an intention in the testator to compel the widow to elect. Again, lot No. 95 West Eleventh street is given to a trustee to receive the rents, to be paid to Josiah under certain restrictions during his life. This was intended as a provision for the support of himself and family, if he should have one, and if the widow takes dower, one-third of the means of support so provided is taken away. The trust thus created or intended to be created would be entirely inconsistent with the right of the widow to dower. Nor does it affect the case whether the trust is declared invalid or not. It was one of the means which the testator adopted to give effect to his intention, and the question of intention is the controlling consideration in the construction of the will. The plaintiff must be put to her election between the provisions of the will and her dower. She cannot have both. Judgment at Special Term reversed.

Marshal S. Bidwell, for the plaintiff; E. W. Dodge, for defendants.

Sunday Amusements.

ATTACHMENT FOR CONTEMPT.

The People vs. *Hoym & Harmann*.—This case was stated in the TIMES of yesterday, and now comes up on a motion for attachment against the defendants, as proprietors of the Stadt (or Hoym's) Theatre, Nos. 37 and 39 Bowery. Counsel for the House of Refuge stated that the defendants had violated the injunction order, as they had given Sunday performances contrary to its requirements. But one of the defendants, Harmann, however, had been served with the injunction, and consequently an attachment could issue only against him. The question of the constitutionality of the Sunday law could not come on on this motion, and the Court is only to inquire whether or not its order had been disobeyed. Upon the return of the attachment, all the questions of fact and law involved could be gone into and discussed, but not now. It was evident that the defendants in this case were determined to disregard the law, and to hold the Courts in contempt; and counsel desired to see them punished for their disobedience. If the law was not such a law as citizens approved, still they should be compelled to submit while it remained a law, and to obey the order of the Court under it.

Counsel for defendants stated that the injunction order was served on one of the defendants, Harmann, late on Saturday night, and that he, not understanding English well enough to ascertain its purport, continued the amusements of the theatre the next day the same as usual. On Monday he repaired to the office of his counsel, and there being informed what was to be commenced, he had since closed the place. Besides, even had he continued amusements until the present time, the defendant was guilty of no contempt, as the order only required him to desist from further exhibitions until he should have obtained a license. Now the proprietors had already obtained a license, and for that reason there was no contempt. The complaint did not set forth, nor was there evidence before the Court on the application for the order, showing that the defendants license was revoked by a Sunday performance. The whole process in law was based upon the ground that the defendants had no license. If counsel intended to make that

report an improved demand for tonnage, and freights were advancing to all points, including the China seas and Australia. Money easier for mercantile purposes. The circular of Messrs. W. T. COLEMAN & Co. reports:

"Gold bars scarce for this steamer, the quantity now on hand being quite small. For the last week there has been an active requirement for export to China, and the price advanced before the clearance of the *Aurifera* for Hong Kong to $70. To-day engagements have been made at 880, and this will probably be the ruling rate to-morrow. Sight Exchange on the East is quotable at 2 ₱ cent premium, on amounts over $1 000. Mexican dollars have been taken to the amount of about $150,000, at 7@8 ₱ cent. premium, the bulk at the latter named figure. The market was pretty well cleared prior to the arrivals of to-day, which aggregate $91,750. The late storms in the mountains somewhat interfered with the gold product, and dust has not come in so fully within the past ten days as at the beginning of the month.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* says of the late act to fund the arrearages of the old State debt:

"As much interest attaches to the law passed during the last moments of the late Legislature, authorizing the funding of the floating indebtedness of the State, providing the popular vote at the next State election shall sanction such a method of disposing of this indebtedness, it may not be improper to recapitulate briefly the leading features of the act which has not gained publicity. The law provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall prepare suitable bonds of the State, not to exceed $200,000, bearing interest at the rate of 7 ₱ cent ₱ annum from date of issue, payable at the office of the State Treasurer, on the 1st day of January, 1880 the interest, on and after January, 1862, being payable semi annually on the 1st of January and July, at the office of said State Treasurer. For the creation of a fund to meet the bonds and the interest accruing thereon, an annual tax of 1½c. on every hundred dollars of the assessed value of real and personal property is to be levied.

Also, all moneys that may be received from the United States Government on account of the "Civil Fund," so called, are pledged for a like purpose. When a surplus of $10,000 has accrued over and above the payment of interest, at any time, public notice is to be given of the readiness of the Treasurer to redeem that amount of bonds, at a rate not to exceed par. The claims subject to funding are: 1st, Civil bonds issued under the Funding Acts of 1851, '52, '53, '54, '55 and '56, which are now outstanding, with interest on the same; 2d, Comptroller's warrants, drawn under sanction of laws for civil expenses, prior to Jan. 1, 1857, now outstanding and unpaid; and 3d, just or legal claims against the State, accrued prior to Jan. 1, 1857, and which have been or may be allowed and audited by act of Legislature. The claims thus specified may be submitted for funding prior to January 1, 1862 but not afterwards, and all claims not presented by that time, shall be forever barred. This act, if approved by the people, shall take effect Jan. 1, 1861.

The *Arago*, at this port, brings the following quotations in London for American Stocks to May 30:

American Railways, &c.	Closing Prices.		Business.
Maryland 6s	95	to 97	
United States 6s, '74	94	to 96	
Virginia State, 6 ₱ cents	83	to 84	
Do., 6 ₱ cent	83	to 85	
Illinois Cen. 6s, '75	77	to 79	77⅞
Do., 7s	91	to 93	91⅞ 2
Do., Freehold	91	to 93	93
Do., 100 shares, $70 paid	93	to 94	
Do., 100 shares, $70 paid	94	to 95	
Michigan Central 8s, '60	85	to 90	
Do., Convertible, '69	84	to 86	
Do., Sinking Fund, 8s, '99	85	to 87	
Do., 100 shares	45	to 50	
Michigan S. & N. Indiana			
Do., 100 shares	63	to 65	63¾
Do., 100 shares	10	to 15	
New-York Central, 6s, '65	85	to 84	
Do., do.,	84	to 86	
Do., do., 1876	84	to 86	
Do., 100 shares	71	to 73	
New-York & Erie 7s, 1867, s e	88	to 91	
Do., 2d mort., 1859	87	to 89	
Do., 2d mort., '58, assented	77	to 79	
Do., Bonds, 1862, '71, '75	45	to 50	
Do., shares, assented	19	to 20	20 19½
Pennsylvania Cen. 6s	90	to 92	
Do., 1st mortgage	80	to 81	80¾
Do., 6s shares	26	to 30	
Philadelphia & Reading 6s, 1860	76	to 80	
Do., do., 1870	70	to 75	
Do., $50 shares	18	to 22	

Private commercial letters from China received here by the *Arago* under date of April 13, from Hong Kong, confirm the rumor by way of England, that the Chinese authorities had refused satisfaction to the British and French demands, and that war seemed inevitable. This contradicts, of course, the overland telegraph from San Francisco, published yesterday.

The Cotton Circular of Messrs. WRIGHT & Co. for the Boston steamer, reports as follows of the old and new crop movement:

	1860.	1859.	1858.	1857.	1856.
Rec. at P'ts	3,325,000	3 600,000	2,942,000	2,858,000	3,005 000
Ex. to G. B	1,800,000	1,302,000	1,536 000	1,506,000	1,745,000
Ex. to France	560 000	366,000	352 000	366,000	470,000
Ex. other F. P.	450,000	515,000	596 000	376,000	478,000
Total exports	2,810,000	2,710,000	2,304 000	2,049 000	2,693 000
Stock on hd	526,000	353,000	496,000	360,000	362 000

Of which during the past week, included in the above:

Rec. at P'ts	15,000	11,000	19,000	9,000	19,000
Ex. to G. B	47 000	22,000	43 000	14,000	62,000
Ex. to France	9,000	4,000	2,000	3,000	6 000
Ex other F. P.	3,000	10,000	6,000	3,000	8 000
Total exports	59,000	36 000	48,000	20,000	76,000

"The Accounts from the South received during the past week are, on the whole, favorable. The continued drouth is doing some injury on the high cotton lands, but benefiting the low and bottom lands. The weather has become excessively hot at the South, and highly favorable for the growth of the plant."

The *Albany Argus* reports as follows of the Canal trade:

"The receipts at tide water of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley, for the first week of June in 1860 and 1859, have been as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	12,682	66,187	54,593	6,000
1860	25,863	122,553	521,708	300
Inc	13,181	56,366	467,112	Dec. 5,700

The aggregates of the receipts of the above articles so far, for the years 1860 and 1859, have been:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Barley, bush.
1859	93 813	275,314	441,341	114,313
1860	185,520	1,908,084	2,996,744	73,013
Incr'se	91,707	732,770	2,555,403	Dec. 41,299

Reducing the Wheat to Flour, the increase in the receipts of 1860 is equal to 230,261 bbls. of flour.

We have to report another liberal Export of Produce from this port, the present week. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports (exclusive of Specie,) from New-York to foreign ports for the week and since January 1:

	1858.	1859.	1860.
For the week	$1,732,439	$1,000,042	$1,371,727
Previously reported	25,960,811	27,501,436	36,038,879
Since Jan. 1	$28,692,250	$28,501,478	$37,310,606

The following was to-day's business at the Assistant Treasurer's Office:

Receipts	$112,752
Payments	107,143
Balance	9,621,218

The receipts include $68,000 for customs.

We have been requested to caution the public against negotiating sundry promissory notes of D. TORRANCE & Co., Montreal—indorsed in blank and made payable here—which are represented as having been stolen from the mails within a few days.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE PHILADELPHIA BANKS.

BANKS.	LOANS. June 4.	LOANS. June 11.	SPECIE. June 4.	SPECIE. June 11.
Philadelphia	2,574,000	2,563,000	511,000	490,000
North America	2,962,964	2,900,007	704,768	438,186
Farm. & Mech	3,994,393	4,043,620	891 978	707,629
Commercial	1,638,000	1,615,000	339,000	330,000
Mechanics'	1,764,163	1,751 064	242 296	254,545
N. Liberties	1,488,000	1,463,000	175,000	179 000
Southwark	965,128	1,005,617	208,619	211,174
Kensington	823 915	830 942	192 468	197,630
Penn Township	852,833	848,866	161,794	164,346
Western	1,200 000	1,200,000	231,104	228 000
Manuf. & Mech	1,190,188	1,208,845	134,795	143 930
Commerce	679,402	681,855	146 858	133,143
Girard	2,163,202	2,096,835	186,986	191,224
Tradesmen's	598,726	605,934	129,628	128,027
Consolidation	852 732	872,035	68,765	74 660
City	949 973	907,896	130,458	151,748
Commonwealth	525,534	521,020	91,064	105,536
Corn Exchange	456,255	456 878	99,907	85,120
Union	562,916	558,307	60,463	104,193
Total	27,171,082	27,046,816	4,583,616	4,183,697

BANKS.	DEPOSITS. June 4.	DEPOSITS. June 11.	CIRCULATION. June 4.	CIRCULATION. June 11.
Philadelphia	1,572,000	1 633,000	260 ,000	279,000
North America	1,585 071	1,614,567	246,717	230,100
Farm. & Mech	2,621,931	2,647,736	403,249	401,550
Commercial	792,000	776,000	170,000	161,000
Mechanics'	866,288	890,516	137,490	140,376
N. Liberties	1,085,000	965,000	118,000	116,000
Southwark	736,328	740,130	101,245	101,045
Kensington	634,740	640,499	149,080	149,020
Penn Township	864,824	909,831	98,575	94,535
Western	867,627	912,801	134,975	141,375
Manuf. & Mech	672 930	674,960	123,460	118,136
Commerce	466 816	478,432	74,306	80,790
Girard	878,787	883,030	229,095	225,645
Tradesmen's	466,867	444,450	85,544	86 007
Consolidation	996,889	994,096	94,000	99,100
City	852,391	852 184	103,410	106,910
Commonwealth	315,946	334,713	96,845	91,535
Corn Exchange	369,715	401,228	113 885	120,540
Union	275,755	275,068	69,496	70,990
Total	15,630,293	15,698,909	2,824,471	2,819,552

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, June 12, 1860—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 66 bbls. Ashes, 6,187 pkgs. Flour, 108 bbls. Corn Meal, 72,990 bushels Wheat, 57,749 bushels Corn, 30,969 bushels Oats, 260 bushels Rye, 83 pkgs. Provisions, and 326 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales to-day, 95 bbls., at $5 31 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Sales, to-day, 3,907 bags Rio on private terms. Stock in first hands this morning, 40,328 bags, inclusive of 2,870 bags Maracaibo, 2,130 bags Costa Rica, 1,540 bags Ceylon, and 1,000 bags of other kinds.

STOCK OF RIO.

	Bags.
June 9—New-Orleans	16,000
June 12—New-York	15,597
Grand Total	31,597

COTTON—Sales have been reported to-day of 1,400 bales at former quotations.

FOREIGN LIQUORS—Have been moderately inquired for, within our former range.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market has been depressed to-day for State and Western Flour. The receipts have not been large, yet most holders have been anxious to sell, and have offered their supplies rather eagerly. The demand has been moderate, mainly for home use. Prices have favored buyers. Sales have been made of 11,200 bbls., including superfine State at $5 10@$5 20, chiefly within the range; extra State at $5 22½@$5 80, mainly at $5 25@$5 35; superfine Western at $5 10@$5 20; extra Iowa and Wisconsin at $5 25@$6 10; extra Illinois, Indiana, and Michigan, $5 30@$6 25; inferior extra Ohio at $5 65@$5 70; round-hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 75@$5 85 ₱ bbl.

Superfine State	$5 10	@$5 20
Extra State	5 22½	@ 5 50
Superfine Western	5 10	@ 5 20
Extra Iowa and Wisconsin	5 25	@ 6 10
Extra Illinois, Indiana and Michigan	5 30	@ 6 25
Inferior Extra Ohio	5 65	@ 5 70
Extra Ohio, Round Hoop, shipping bd	5 75	@ 5 85
Extra Ohio, trade brand	5 90	@ 6 85
Fancy Genesee	5 45	@ 5 55
Extra Genesee	5 75	@ 7 50
Inferior to choice Extra Missouri	5 85	@ 7 50

Southern Flour has been in limited request, at former figures. Sales have been made of 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $5 65@$6 00 for poor to fair superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 50 for fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Canadian is quiet, including inferior to very choice extra, chiefly at $5 25@$7 50@bbl.; 540 bbls. changed hands within the range. Rye Flour sells slowly, at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is inquired for, at $3 40@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 80@$3 90 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is heavy and lower, the available supply being in excess of the requirements of buyers. Sales have been made since our last of 52,500 bushels, including white Western at $1 45@$1 48, chiefly at $1 45; choice amber Western, (a small lot,) at $1 49; red Michigan at $1 35; Milwaukee Club at $1 36@$1 37; Chicago Spring at $1 29@$1 34; Canada Club, very poor, from store, at $1 29; and red Southern at $1 40 ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and fair demand at steady rates. Sales 65,000 bushels, at 64c.@65½c. for heated and damp, and 66c. for sound mixed Western; 70c. for Yellow Western, Jersey, and Southern, and 71c. for Yellow Northern ₱ bushel. Other kinds are quite nominal. Rye is inquired for, chiefly at 86c. ₱ bush. Sales 1,200 bush. Barley has not varied. Oats are in request, including very poor to strictly prime Canada, at 38c.@42c.; Western, 38c.@41½c.; State, 42c.@42½c.; Jersey and Pennsylvania, 37c.@40c. ₱ bushel. The receipts at tide water of the principal kinds of Breadstuffs, from the opening of the Canals to and including the 7th inst., have been as follows:

Canal open—	1858. April 25.	1859. April 15.	1860. April 23.
Flour, bbls	243,610	93 813	185,520
Wheat, bush	2,101,682	275 314	1,800,084
Corn, bush	499,141	441,342	2,996,744
Barley, bush	274,037	114 312	73,013
Oats, bush	814,187	1,725 108	1,725,198
Rye, bush	99,765	67,164	38,683

HAY—Sales have been reported of 800 bales North River, at 80c.@90c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Are attracting rather more attention at former prices.

HOPS—Sales of 40 bales last year's crop were reported, at 6c.@12c. ₱ lb.

IRON—We have heard of sales of 150 tons Scotch Pig, at $22 50@$23 25 ₱ ton, usual credit.

LEAD—Has been inactive, at unchanged figures.

LEATHER—The demand is moderate for Sole, mainly for Oak-tanned, at uniform rates.

MOLASSES—Sales have been confined to small lots, at previous prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine has been in slack demand, yet it has been stiffly held, chiefly at $3 35@$3 37½ ₱ 280 lbs. Week's receipts: 1,847 bbls. Estimated stock at the close: 5,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine has been plenty, and heavy, closing at 43½c.@44c. ₱ gallon. Messrs. BARROS & BROCKER remark that "The consumption of the article being, as usual, materially diminished by the approach of warm weather, the home trade buy sparingly, and show no disposition to stock themselves at present rates for any considerable time in advance of their present requirements. Freight engagements have been made to a considerable extent, principally for Continental ports; a portion of the stock for the fulfilment of which is yet to be purchased, and a knowledge of this fact has a tendency to strengthen the views of holders. We do not look for very heavy receipts for the immediate future." Week's receipts, 3,843 bbls. Week's sales, 2,500 bbls. Estimated stock, 3,500 bbls. Tar has been in limited request, including North County, at $2 18½@$2 25 ₱ bbl. Week's receipts, 2,346 bbls. Estimated stock, 4,500 bbls. Resin has been pretty actively sought after. The week's receipts of Resin add up 15,729 bbls. The week's sales include 10,000 bbls. Common, at $1 55@$1 60; 800 do. medium, at $1 90@$2 75; and 460 do. pale and virgin, at $4 to $6. Estimated stock of Common Resin, 9,000 bbls. Messrs. LUCE & TURNER have prepared the following statement of the:

Naval Store Trade of New-York, Jan. 1 to June 12, 1860.

	Receipts.	Exports.
Crude Turpentine, bbls	32,494	30,313
Spirits Turpentine, bbls	56,736	24,583
Resin, bbls	298,977	236,854
Tar, bbls	36 841	15,398

PRINTING CLOTHS—In Providence, 5,000 pieces have been disposed of during the week, including 15,000 pieces 64x64, 5¾c.; 5 000 do., 60x88, 5¾c.; 7,000 do., 60x64, 5¾c.; 5,000 do., 60x64, 5½c.; 3,000 do., 60x60, 5¾c.; 3 000 do., 56x60, 5½c.; 7,000 do., 56x56, 5c.; 10,000 do., 52x56, private terms.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately inquired for, and sales have been made of 500 bbls., in lots, at $18 37½@$18 50 for New Mess; $13 62½ for New Prime; $17 62½@$17 75 for Old Mess; and $12 50 for Old Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue in demand, including Hams, at 9c.@9¾c., and Shoulders at 7¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb. Bacon rules quiet, chiefly at from 9½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is in pretty fair request at former rates. Sales have been reported of 320 tcs. and bbls., at from 11¼c.@11¾c. for common to prime. ₱ lb. Beef is saleable and steady. Sales have been made of 285 bbls., at $8 75@$10 50 for repacked Western Mess; $11 12½@$12 50 for extra Western Mess; $4 75@$5 50 for Country Mess, and $4@$4 50 for Country Prime, ₱ bbl.; Prime Mess, $14@$18 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $12@$16 ₱ bbl. Butter continues plenty and heavy, at 12c.@18c. for new State, and 9c.@16c. for Ohio, ₱ lb. Cheese is obtainable at 7c.@11c. ₱ lb. The demand is restricted.

RICE—Sales have been reported of 150 tcs., in lots, at $4 31½@$4 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—We have heard of sales of 1,450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 6¾c.@7¾c., with some Porto Rico at 7¾c.@7¾c.; also, 200 hhds. Melado and 100 boxes Havana, on private terms. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 25,000 lbs. Prime, at 9½c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Holders exhibit no anxiety to sell. They are claiming higher prices. The loss of the *Intrepid*, with a valuable cargo of Teas, tends to increase their confidence. The demand is good, but not at rates satisfactory to sellers. Hence business is restricted.

TOBACCO—We have to notice sales of only 21 hhds. Kentucky, at 7¾c.@10c.; 67 cases Seed Leaf, at 6¾c.@14c.; 104 bales Havana, at 25½c.@52c.; and 100 bales Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at 21½c. ₱ gall.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements comprised 1,000 bbls. Flour, to fill up, at 1s. 6d.; 21,000 bush. Wheat at 6½d.; 100 pkgs. Butter at 95s.; also, by steamer, 300 pkgs. Butter and 1,000 boxes Cheese at 50s.; and 100 tcs. Beef on private terms. For London, 500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 3d.; 300 bbls. Resin at 2s. 7½d.; 1,500 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 5s. 6d. For Glasgow, 5,000 bush. Wheat, in ship's bags, at 7½d. For Bremen, 300 bbls. Shoe Pegs at 14. 4d., and some Measurement Goods at 17s. 6d.

Sales of Real Estate.... JUNE 12.

BY A. J. BLESCKER, SON & CO.

House and lot No. 183 Avenue B, 20 2x93, $4,700.
House and lot No. 145 Avenue B, 22x70, $5,710.
House and lot No. 90 Avenue C, 21.8x83, $4,000.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BANCROFT'S HISTORY.
NEW VOLUME.
LITTLE, BROWN & CO.,
No. 37 Kilby-st., Boston,
PUBLISH THIS DAY,
THE
HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
VOL. VIII.,
BEING VOL. II. OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.
BY GEORGE BANCROFT.
Octavo. Uniform with the previous volumes.

This volume comprises the period extending from the Battle of Bunker's Hill to the signing of the Declaration of Independence, on the second of August, and includes, among other things, the siege of Boston, the negotiation of England with Russia for troops, written from papers from the Archives of England and France, including letters of George III., and of the Empress Catharine; the invasion of Canada, from private letters and papers of Gen. Montgomery and his family; the movements of France and Spain, from very copious documents obtained in France and Madrid the disinclination of Turgot to the war; the revolution in the French Cabinet; the proceedings of Congress, in part from unpublished private journals, by the members; the insurrection in North Carolina, from very full unpublished cotemporary accounts; the purchase of German troops, from the fullest collection of papers, with letters of George III. and the German Princes, Ministers and Agents; the hesitancy of the Central Colonies; the movements for taking up independent governments; the Virginia Declaration of the Rights of Man; the Battle of Sullivan's Island, in part from new materials; the Resolution of Independence; the Declaration of Independence; the signing the Declaration.

The mass of manuscript and other materials collected for this volume is very complete, and unfolds the origin and progress of every important measure, tracing the progress of the Revolution completely, in reference to every part of the United States, and presenting the subject also in its relation to the history of the world, during the period of its progress.

The History of the Revolution will be completed in two more volumes.

TO INVALIDS.

We call the attention of discriminating young men to a new book of much interest to them, on which may be the means of saving much trouble and expense. By C. D. HASMOND, M. D., formerly Professor in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, &c. Price $1 mailed; cheap (smaller) edition 50 cents, postage 6 cents.
HENDRICKSON, BLAKE & LONG, 21 and 23 Ann st.

LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House.
P. C. GODFREY, No. 631 Broadway.

THE CATHOLIC PUBLISHING HOUSE of E. DUNIGAN & BROTHER, (J. B. Kirker,) has removed to No. 599 Broadway, up stairs, where all orders are promptly attended to.

DRY GOODS.

MACY'S CLEARING SALE FOR JUNE, 1860.

GOODS CLOSING LESS THAN COST!
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE LACES.
ALL OUR POINTE APPLIQUE COLLARS.
ALL OUR HONITON COLLARS.
ALL OUR WIDE BLACK GUIPURE LACES.
ALL OUR 6-4 AND 8-4 PUSHER SHAWL LACES.
ALL THE LINEN DAMASKS IN STOCK.
ALL OUR LINEN DAMASK TABLE COVERS.
ALL OUR 6-4, 8-4, 10-4 AND 12-4 SHEETINGS.
CLEARING ALL OUR WHITE GOODS.
CLEARING ALL OUR CURTAIN MUSLIN AND LACES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LACE CURTAINS.
CLEARING ALL OUR FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES.
CLEARING ALL OUR LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
CLEARING ALL OUR HOSIERY AND GLOVES.
CLEARING ALL OUR MITTS.
CLEARING ALL OUR LADIES' AND MISSES UNDERWEAR.
CLEARING ALL OUR GENT'S UNDERWEAR.
GREAT SALE OF
FRENCH LACE SHAWLS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
LACE MANTILLAS,
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
SHAWL AND FLOUNCING LACES,
Nos. 504 and 506 6th-av.

Owing to the continued depressing weather in May, many of the importers of these goods were induced to make great sacrifices at the large auction sales. In fact there was quite a panic in these goods, and in many cases the importers sold them at less than half the cost of importation.

We were large buyers at these sales, and are enabled to offer, (as the result:)

2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 25,
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 24 inches wide, 8s.,
Which cost to import $1 75,
2,000 yards REAL PUSHER FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, 10s.,
Which cost to import $2 25,
2,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 36 inches wide, 20s.,
Which cost to import $4,
1,000 yards FINEST IMPORTED FLOUNCING LACES, 32 inches wide, $3 to $5,
Which cost to import $5 to $7,
500 FRENCH LACE MANTILLAS, (8 flounces,) $6,
Cost to import $10.
500 FRENCH LACE BURNOUS, $5
Cost to import, $10,
500 REAL PUSHER LACE SHAWLS, $5, $7 50, $10, $15,
Which cost to import, $10, $15, $20, $30,
500 REAL PUSHER LACE MANTILLAS, $6, $8, $10, $12, $18,
Which cost to import, $10 $16, $20, $25, $36,

This is without doubt the CHEAPEST STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS FRENCH AND ENGLISH PUSHER LACE GOODS EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY.

N. B.—Do not be induced to purchase before looking through our Stock,
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206, SIXTH-AV.

LADIES' & INFANTS' DEPARTMENT.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT OF MANUFACTURED GARMENTS.
ALSO, ORDERS TAKEN
FOR BRIDAL TROUSSEAUS, INFANTS' AND CHILDREN'S UNDER GARMENTS,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING DRESSES, &c.
MOURNING GOODS MADE TO ORDER.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

POPLINS FOR TRAVELING DRESSES.
A FULL ASSORTMENT OF BEAUTIFUL STYLES,
GRAY NORWICH POPLINS,
RETAILED AT 75 CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

500 PIECES
BAREGE AGLAIS,
JUST RECEIVED,
RETAILED AT 12½ CENTS.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

RICH
ORGANDY ROBES, $3.
RICH PRINTED JACONETS, 12½ TO 25 CENTS.
BRILLIANTS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, &c., &c
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

EXTRA
RICH FRENCH PARASOLS.
1,500 RETAILED AT $3.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461 to 467 BROADWAY.

SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT OF HOUSE-KEEPING GOODS.
Viz.: LINEN and COTTON SHEETINGS and SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, FLANNELS, QUILTS, &c., &c.
Also, DRAWER GOODS, in great variety.
Viz.: Plain and figured Swiss JACONETS, CAMBRICS, BRILLIANTS, NAINSOOKS, LAWNS, &c.,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

LACE MANTILLAS AND POINTS,
AT BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 BROADWAY
Lace Mantillas at $8
Lace Mantillas at $10
Lace Mantillas from ..... $15 to $50
Lace Points ..... $5 to $35
A small invoice of REAL LACE POINTS AND MANTILLAS,
ALL AT VERY REDUCED PRICES.

BEEKMAN & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, June 11, a full assortment of French Worked Sets and Collars, of all styles and qualities.
We have a few more Point Collars left at $3.
BEEKMAN & CO.,
No. 473 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IN ALL THE MOST FASHIONABLE SHAPES AND DESIRABLE MATERIALS,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.

CARD.—W. JACKSON, NO. 881 BROADWAY has constantly on hand every article desirable for family mourning, at reasonable prices. Particular attention is called to our stock of Bonnets and Mantillas.

NOTICE.—AVIS.—NOTTIOLA.—AVISO.—NOTIZ.—FOUNTAIN'S India store is the only place where India pineapple dresses, black and colored; wash silks, ¾ wide; crapes, lutongs, cabins, seersuckers, yellow nankins, novelties, China, lacquered articles; all kinds of curious American Indian leather bags, bead work, &c., can be procured, wholesale and retail, at No. 490 Broadway, French fans, latest styles. This day received 25 styles Chinese leather folding fans, elegant.

MME. DEMOREST'S PRIZE MEDAL SKIRTS—For elegance, durability, and economy, surpass all others. Best steel woven skirts, 11 springs, 50c.; 13 springs, 75c.; 20 springs, $1. Cheapest and best skirts ever offered in New-York. No. 473 Broadway; Nos 320 and 299 Canal-st.; No. 244 Grand-st; No. 119 8th-av., and corner Fulton and Pierrepont sts., Brooklyn. Cheapest and best.

WORSTED—WORSTED—WORSTED.—Ladies going to the country, or coming to the City, would do well to call at the importer's and supply themselves, in small or large quantities, at the reduced prices. N. B.—An immense stock of gloves, all kinds; also, Alexandre's kid and silk at ELGER'S, No. 896 Broadway, near 19th-st., next to Curtis' jewelry store.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO SOUTHERNERS.
DRINKERS OF CONGRESS WATER.
Much spurious Mineral Water is sold as "CONGRESS WATER" by unprincipled persons or counterfeiters, who when they dare not use that name, call it "Saratoga" Water; although "Saratoga" is only the name of the town in which the Spring is situated.
To protect the public from such imp sitions we have ALL our corks brand-ed thus:

CONGRESS
C. & W.
WATER.

Any not having those words and letters on the Corks, are Counterfeit; and the Purchaser should prosecute the Seller for swindling.
Orders will receive prompt attention if addressed to us at our Southern Depôt of Congress Water, No. 26 Cedar-st., New-York City.
CLARKE & WHITE,
Proprietors Congress Spring.
Lists of dealers who procure Congress Water for their sales direct from our house, are kept at our office for distribution to those who desire to purchase genuine Congress Water in their own neighborhood. C. & W

TO BOSS BUILDERS.—WANTED, A RESPONsible mason to do all the brick work to 6 houses in this City. To take pay half cash and half in a house. Apply to F. H. FORD, Architect, No. 834 9th-av., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M.

CUT GLASS—TURNER AND LANE, 44 DUANE-street, have just opened their New Store, with a general assortment of Cut and Pressed GLASS GOAL OIL GLOBES AND CHIMNEYS. Gas Shades &c., at reduced prices.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED, A SECOND-HAND Hoe or Taylor large cylinder press, bed 38½x41 or 31x46. Apply to E. R. WEBB & CO., Fulton-st., corner of Dutch.

SAFE FOR SALE.—ONE OF HERRING'S PATent Safes, nearly new, in first-rate order, and which cost $225. Will be sold a bargain. Inquire at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

WANTED—ONE OF JACKSON'S SECOND-HAND Sewing Machines to purchase. Address Box No. 319 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, and to assist with children, by a person who has been nearly seven years in her last place, and who has good City references; no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 49 East 31st-st., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable American girl, 21 years old, as chambermaid and waitress or to take care of children, apply for two days, at No. 840 3d-av., in the coffee store.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED BY A RESpectable girl, a situation as Chambermaid; can give good references. Apply for Mary Gorman, No. 108 Lewis-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—A YOUNG GIRL would like a situation to do light chamber work, embroidery and plain sewing; no objections to go in the country. Call at No. 107 Greene-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable girl, a situation in a private family as chambermaid; is a good seamstress and lady's maid; is willing to travel to Europe, or go to any part of the country with a family that lives in the city in Winter; can be highly recommended by some of the most respectable families in town. Can be seen at No. 88 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable young girl wants a situation as chambermaid and laundress, or to do general house work in a private family; has four years of best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 168 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation in City or country as either, by a Protestant woman, with the best City testimonial as to character and capability. Apply at No. 108 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., for two days, if not engaged; none but private families will apply.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation by a respectable young woman; would assist with the washing and ironing, if required, or take care of children and sew; can embroider; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 109 West 29th-st., near 7th-av., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a young Protestant girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 177 West 30th-st., corner of 8th-av., over the grocery store.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable Protestant girl wants a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; good reference from present place. Apply, for two days, at No. 58 East 13th st., Room No. 5.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by an English Protestant young woman, as waitress, chambermaid and waitress, or as cook, washer and ironer, or as laundress, or to do general housework; no objection to the country. Apply at No 7 11th-st., a little west of Broadway.

AS CHAMBERMAID, WAITRESS, OR NURSE.—Wanted a situation by a young woman; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No 91 19th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable Protestant young woman, to mind children, or do sewing; has no objection to do chamberwork; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 4th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant girl with the best of City reference, a situation as child's nurse, and to assist in sewing or chamberwork. May be seen for two days, at No. 90 State-st., Brooklyn.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED Protestant woman wishes a situation as plain cook; she is a first-rate washer and ironer, tidy and neat in her kitchen. Has no connection in this country, and prefers a steady place. Call at No. 226 Mulberry-st., between Spring and Prince sts., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, a situation as cook in a private family; she is a competent, good cook, and perfectly understands her business; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 123 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., front basement.

AS COOK.—

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1860.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon—MATINEE. Evening—BEAUTY AND THE BEAST—LA CAPTIVE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—OUR JAPANESE EMBASSY—JENNY LIND.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—OVERLAND ROUTE.

WINTER GARDEN—YOUNG NEW-YORK—TRYING IT ON.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—GOLD FIEND—MAGIC HANDS—SIX DEGREES OF CRIME.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon—SCHOOL OF REFORM. Evening—THE VILLAGERS—SWISS COTTAGE.

PALACE GARDEN—PROMENADE CONCERT.

FIFTEENTH-STREET AND FOURTH-AVENUE—ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE.

NO. 444 BROADWAY—PROF. JACOBS' MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 366—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

BARTMANN'S STUDIO GALLERY—CORNER BROADWAY AND BOND-STREET—PAGE'S VENUS.

GURNEY'S GALLERY—No. 707 BROADWAY—EXHIBITION OF STATUARY.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—No. 772 BROADWAY—CHURCH'S TWILIGHT IN THE WILDERNESS.

No. 766 BROADWAY—HUGHES' FREE PICTURE GALLERY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

In the Senate, yesterday, considerable business was done, but not much of great public importance. An amendment to the Civil Appropriation bill, appropriating $400,000 for arms to be distributed among the militia of the several States of the Un[ion] was adopted, as was also the amendment [re]ferring the contract with GALES & SEATON for [pub]lication of the American State papers. [An] amendment appropriating $40,000 for seeds [and] trees for the Patent Office was stricken out [but] afterwards restored. In the House, the Senate's amendment to the Post-Office Deficiency bill was agreed to. This restores nearly all the service discontinued or curtailed since March, 1859. A resolution, to print 50,000 extra copies of the mechanical part of the Patent Office Report, was passed. The Navy Appropriation bill was taken up; the amendments were concurred in, including one that not more than $3,000 shall be expended at any Navy-yard on the hull and spars of any vessel, and not more than $2,000 on her sails and rigging, nor more than $5,000 on general repairs, without a previous examination and report of a specially appointed Board. After some debate, the bill passed.

We learn by telegraph from St. Joseph, that the Pony Express had arrived from Ruby Valley, with the news that no Express had been received from San Francisco, because of the depredations committed by the Indians. The Agent at Ruby Valley writes that three persons employed by the Express Company, at Dry Creek, had been murdered by the Indians. It is stated that all the depredations committed by the Indians have been instigated by white men. When the Express left a rumor was current at Salt Lake that an emigrant train had been cut off west of Ruby Valley, and nearly all of the party massacred. A force of 100 men had been ordered to chastise the Indians, and it was expected that the route would be open again in about two weeks.

It seems that Mr. GREELEY *did* write a letter to Gov. SEWARD after all, and that he is to have it for publication. The Albany *Evening Journal* informs us that it has been put into the hands of Mr. WEED, and will be sent by him to the editor of the *Tribune*. We may, therefore, speedily expect its appearance, and the whole world can then judge whether Mr. GREELEY was actuated in any degree by personal motives, and especially by disappointments in regard to office, in resolving to be no longer devoted to the personal and political fortunes of Gov. SEWARD. Gen. WEBB, the only person who has thus far told the public that he had seen the letter, declares that it does bear this construction. *Nous verrons.*

A large ratification mass meeting of the Republicans was held at Newark, N. J., last evening, at which speeches were made by Cortlandt Parker, Joseph Hoxie, Esq., Judge Peabody, Daniel Ullmann, Judge Tracy, of California, and others. There were 6,000 persons present, and great enthusiasm prevailed.

A communication was sent yesterday afternoon by the Comptroller to the Board of Supervisors, giving $47,345 60, as the amount paid to defray the legal expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department since its organization. Of this sum more than one-sixth was paid to Mayor WOOD. The Comptroller was instructed to prepare estimates of further appropriations required to support the County Government for the balance of the year. After ordering the payment of sundry bills the Board adjourned for two weeks, to allow the Democratic members an opportunity to attend the ensuing Baltimore Convention.

In the Supreme Court, yesterday, attachments were granted by Justice BONNEY against the proprietors of Hoym's Theatre and Eustachis' Theatre, for violation of the Sunday law. The discussion as to the constitutionality of the law and as to whether defendants had been guilty of a violation of the injunction restraining performances at their theaters, was reserved until the return of the attachments.

The Sunday liquor cases, which have created some excitement, came up, on the test case of SAMUEL GARDNER, of the Fourth Ward, yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder BARNARD. The defence was conducted by Ex-Recorder SMITH, who challenged the several jurors until the panel was exhausted, eight only being accepted. The District-Attorney withdrew the case for the present, but will probably renew his efforts to bring it to trial before the end of the term. In the case of ROBERTS, charged with manslaughter, the Jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

In the suit against Ex-Alderman MCSPEDON for assault and battery, the jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $400.

The great trotting match between *George M. Patchen* and *Flora Temple*, which came off at the Union Course yesterday, resulted in the defeat of *Flora*. Two successive two-mile heats were won by *Patchen*, in 4 min. 53½ sec. and 4 min. 57½ sec. The betters on time, which ranged from 4 min. 45 sec. to and not exceeding 4 min. 52 sec., have of course lost, and the public are surprised that the *Flora*, who could beat *Princess* in 4 min. 50½ sec., and *Patchen* (at the late race) in 2 min. 21 sec., could not do better. Opinions were freely expressed that if *Flora* was all right the driving was all wrong. Another match is expected to be made between *Patchen* and *Flora*.

The reported sales of Cotton amounted to 1,400 bales, at unaltered quotations. Flour was depressed, and prices tended downward. Wheat was plenty and cheaper. The demand was moderate, partly for export. Corn was salable and steady. Provisions, Rice, Tallow, Oils, Metals, Fish, Candles, Hops, and Seeds were quiet. A fair inquiry prevailed for Rio Coffee and Cuba Sugars. The movements in other branches of trade were productive of no noticeable alterations.

There was a dull market, yesterday, for Stocks, except for some of the State Securities; New-York Central, 81¾ @ ¾ cent., and some of the Western Roads, ¼@¾ cent. lower than on Monday. Exchange firm; on London, 109½@109¾, and dull on the Continent. No change in Money rates.

THE PRESIDENT'S DIPLOMATISTS.—The organ of "His Majesty the President," at Washington, takes great credit to that venerable public functionary for his recent diplomatic appointments, of Mr. APPLETON as Minister to Russia, and Mr. Ward as Secretary of the Paraguayan Commission. It is certainly a matter of satisfaction to the country at large that two posts under the Administration should have been filled, not by cheap politicians who wanted them, but by accomplished men who are competent to discharge their duties.

Mr. APPLETON'S experience at London and in the State Department will no doubt enable him to do whatever is to be done by an American Envoy at St. Petersburg, with judgment and decorum. Our already considerable and steadily increasing relations with the vast Asiatic empire of the Czar will be safer in his hands than in those of a defeated Lecomptonite from the High Dutch Districts of Pennsylvania; and he will probably be able to dine with ALEXANDER without disgusting ALEXANDER'S wife and guests. Mr. WARD, too, has the advantage of knowing Paraguay well. It is commonly believed, indeed, that to his facile pen the treaty, and the fame of the "illustrious BOWLIN," and the fraternal embraces which that great man enjoyed in the arms of the affectionate URQUIZA, are mainly due. We have no fault to find with the motive of the *Constitution's* pœan. But we can't help half suspecting that this extraordinary recognition of capacity rather than clamor is due, perhaps, as much to political despair as to administrative ability. Since the Covode Committee went to work, the race of Glancy Joneses has begun to dwindle rapidly away.

The Richmond Convention.

The Democratic Convention at Richmond has adjourned, to await the action of their Northern brethren at Baltimore. They have done exactly nothing else. They took no action concerning a platform, said nothing about candidates, rigorously suppressed all freedom of debate, and severely snubbed the irrepressible Col. BALDWIN, of Syracuse, for pertinaciously protesting his devotion to the Union.

The fact is, the Richmond gathering was designed simply as a sort of screw for coercing Baltimore. It was intended to intimidate the Northern Democrats by the imposing spectacle of a united South, solemnly and sullenly resolved to have no further concert with the North, except upon their own terms and conditions. They are imperative on the subject of protection for slave property in the Territories. They are immovable in their hostility to Squatter Sovereignty. They demand the sacrifice of DOUGLAS, and the repudiation of his platform, as the only peace-offering which they can be induced, under any circumstances, to accept. They assembled at Richmond merely to assure each other that they had not changed their minds. They are going next to Baltimore to assure the Northern Democrats of the same thing. And afterwards they will meet again at Richmond to compare notes, and see what they have made by the whole operation.

We must do the Southern Democrats the justice to say that, in this matter, they appear to be quite in earnest. So far as we can judge from appearances, their purpose is fixed not to have anything to do with the National Democratic Party unless that party will concede the positions which they claim,—unless they will espouse the principle, in its fullest extent, that slaves as property may be taken into the Territories, and that when there they are entitled to precisely the same protection at the hands of the General Government as horses, mules, hogs, or any other species of property whatever. They consider this concession as absolutely essential to their safety and relf-respect; and they aparently put no value upon any political victory which shall not embody and secure it to them.

Next week we shall see what the Northern Democrats will conclude to do about it. They resisted the demand with firmness and courage at Charleston. Will they still hold out? We believe they will at the outset make every possible attempt at a compromise. We believe they will concede everything which may be asked, provided the concession can be so covered up as not to shock the public sentiment of the Northern States. We are prepared to see them go considerably further than they went at Charleston, in the matter of a platform. And as to a candidate, we have very little doubt that they will consent to take Judge NELSON, or almost any other man whose position is equally conservative and who has not already been irretrievably damaged by being pressed as a candidate. If all these overtures shall be rejected, then we presume they will nominate Judge DOUGLAS—the seceders will return to Richmond and nominate DAVIS or HUNTER, and then we shall have the alternative of Mr. LINCOLN or no election by the people; and to this complexion we presume it will come at last.

Japan and China.

The detailed account which has now reached us from California of the reported assassination of the Tycoon of Japan, spares the life of that Prince himself, and contents itself with slaughtering the head of his Government. The difference is material, not only to the Tycoon but to the rest of the world, for it is the Japanese Lord Palmerston, and not his nominal sovereign, who has been put of the way.

The speculations which accompany the intelligence are confused and meagre enough, and it appears by no means certain that the murder of this high Japanese dignitary was brought about in the course of the political struggle now going on in Japan between the advocates of progress and the devotees of conservatism. We are assured, indeed, that there is much excitement in the cities and country—that the roads are guarded, the streets barricaded, and an insurrection every moment looked for. But the violent conduct of the foreigners in some of the Japanese ports—the English Vice-Consul having in one case recommended his countrymen to go armed, and shoot any Japanese who might look suspiciously at them, and an American merchant having taken the law into his own hands in another instance, and killed a runaway thief without scruple—may perhaps account sufficiently for these manifestations of anxiety and ill-feeling, without driving us to the theory of an impending insurrection in the Empire itself. As usual, the early Christians in Japan are bearing rather sour fruit, and it is not surprising that the Japanese should find their teeth set a little on edge thereby.

Curiously enough, at the moment when Japan, lately so peaceful and amiable in her relations with the West, is manifesting the first symptoms of a decided effort to arrest the march of commerce and intercourse between her subjects and the nations of Christendom, China is succumbing to the menaces of the Anglo-French alliance. It is now asserted that the Chinese Government have agreed to pay the allies an indemnity and to concede the passage of the Pei-ho. Whether this gain to "civilization," wrung from the falling rulers of Peking by the brute power of Europe, will fairly counterbalance the possible loss to civilization which may follow from a violent reaction in Japan against the insolence, greed and recklessness of the Western people, still remains to be seen, and may fairly enough be doubted.

So far as our guests, the Japanese Envoys, are concerned, it must appear to every thoughtful and considerate person that there is only one thing to be done for them in the present perturbed state of their country. The sooner they are sent home the more at ease their minds will be. To detain them unnecessarily a single day, is to expose them to the gravest calamities on their return; while, if they are at once enabled to reach Japan, their influence may be exerted with some prospect of utility to the Liberal cause in that country. Let the junketings and paradings, then, be peremptorily put an end to, and provision forthwith made for returning them and their suites to a country which they may find a prison or a grave, if they do not arrive there before any decisive steps have been taken in the conflict which it is to be feared, for their sakes, that their mission has done so much to precipitate.

Our Systems of City Government—Baltimore and New-York.

The City of Baltimore having got over her devotion to the Municipal system, has, like ourselves, begun to enjoy at least an approach to good order and good government. The letter of our correspondent, published on Monday, informs us that the *régime* of the "Plug-uglies" and "Owls" and "Blood-tubs" has passed away, and that Baltimore "may now be put down as amongst the most orderly cities in America." To those who remember what Baltimore was only a year ago, this statement will doubtless savor of exaggeration; but if no greater change has occurred than the acquisition by the Police of a share in the government of the city, the gain is indeed great. A tolerable chance of protection against robbery and murder at the hands of ruffians who not simply surpass in their vocation anything to be met with in Christendom, but in Heathendom, must no doubt cause a sensation in Baltimorean breasts, as novel as it is agreeable.

It is only two years ago, at the farthest, that the constituted authorities exercised their jurisdiction by the sufferance of the clubs of rowdies. A policeman was allowed to make an arrest, or preserve order, when none of the "dangerous classes" felt any desire to prevent him, but at at no other time. Those walked the streets in safety whom no "Plug-ugly" felt impelled to rob or murder; but nobody else. As soon as any of the cut-throats singled out anybody for slaughter, or plunder, or assault, the police as well as society at large shrunk away from him in dismay, and left him to his fate. If he survived his injuries, and he or his friends had courage enough left to attempt to put the law in force against his assailants, the tribunal which the State of Maryland furnished him for the redress of his wrongs consisted of one drunken and illiterate person, whose education did not include grammatical English, and whose habits and antecedents led him to bestow all his sympathies upon the "b'hoys," and generally caused him to poohpooh the complaint, or bestow on the complainant a bibulous admonition to keep out of the way, if he did not want his head broken or his purse stolen. On election days, the legal government was set aside and the city was taken possession of early in the morning by the clubs, and the voting was carried on under the superintendence of bands of drunken brigands, armed to the teeth, who drove the voters from poll to poll all day long, with all the tortures and indignities that inebriated fancy could suggest.

During all this time, however, the Baltimoreans had the consolation of knowing that "the municipal system" remained intact. The Mayor, the chosen conservator of the municipal peace, was the Head of the police, and all the offices known to DONGAN, MONTGOMERIE, and all other chartered patriarchs, were duly filled by the elect of the people. When a citizen was dragged by the hair to the polls, forced at the point of the knife to deposit a vote for a candidate whose principles he abhorred, and was then stamped upon or thrown headlong into a wet cellar, he had, at least, the consolation of knowing that the city had the exclusive management of its own affairs, and that the State had not laid sacrilegious hands upon the glorious municipal system.

This state of things would probably have lasted as long as there was a throat in Baltimore to be cut, or a purse to be stolen, or an elector to be intimidated, for all the chance there was of the city reforming itself, if the State Legislature had not followed the example of that of New-York and interfered with a high hand. The police was taken away from the Municipality and placed in the hands of a Commission—the Mayor, as with us, opposing it in the Courts, on behalf of "municipal liberties;" and the Court of Appeals having affirmed its constitutionality, Baltimore is now rejoicing in the possession of at least a decent semblance of law and order. The police have taken the control of the city out of the hands of the rowdy clubs, and for the first time for many years the law undertakes to protect the citizens in walking along the streets. As a proper and necessary pendant to this little reform, Judge STUMP has been impeached, convicted of drunkenness and misbehavior on the bench, and removed—in spite of the point raised by himself, that he was no more of a drunkard, or idiot, or ignoramus, at the time of his trial than when he was elected, and which as a matter of fact could not, we believe, be disputed. A real Judge has taken his place, and when a "Plug-ugly" is now-a-days brought to the bar, the chances are all in favor of his retiring temporarily to the penitentiary.

We have not the slightest doubt that the example set by New-York and Baltimore will, in the long run, be followed by all the large cities of the Union. New Orleans is afflicted by much the same evils, and has as yet made no move in the same direction—more because the better portion of her population is migratory, than because she does not need a change. The others, such as Boston and Philadelphia, have only to be a little larger and more prosperous, to find the municipal yoke intolerable. The crisis will come in all of them before very long, which will compel them to throw aside a system which gives the idle and vicious and degraded as potent a voice in the administration as the honest, industrious and intelligent—a system which even the harpies who profited most by it in this City did not venture to defend on any other ground than its antiquity.

The problem which we, as well as they, have still to solve, in the management of great cities, is while adhering to the democratic theory of government, and giving every citizen a voice in the conduct of the municipal affairs, to give it in such fashion that intelligence and good character shall have as fair a chance to make themselves heard as the rowdy and ignorant and vagabond. The decent people of every town and city in the United States are still a vast majority of the population. What we have to do is to frame such a system of government as shall make their wishes more influential than those of the blackguards, to root out the anomaly which, for instance, gives the gamblers and grog-shop keepers, and bullies of the Sixth Ward, as potent a voice in the Common Council as the traders and artisans of the Fifteenth. This can only be done by abolishing all electoral districts whatever.

The Sunday Question.

The world does move, and the *Staats Zeitung* moves with it. The chopping of a little logic with our Teutonic neighbor has resulted in such a modification of tone and sentiment as to encourage another attempt to constrain a right understanding of American views on the Sunday question.

Probably the *Staats Zeitung* is unaware of the advanced position it now occupies on the question before us. It is less than a year ago (last October) that that journal proclaimed the extremest Red Republican doctrines as to the relations of our Government to religion. Its language was: "*The Constitution decrees that in religious matters there shall be anarchy throughout the Union;*" "*all laws which rest on a religious basis are an assault against the rights of the individual;*" and, inasmuch as "Sunday is not a political, nor a civil, but a religious institution," the *Zeitung* boldly declared, "We acknowledge no legislative authority at all on the Sunday question, neither that of the State nor of the City."

This would seem to be an implicit denial of the views cited from our most eminent jurists, in our article of last week on "German Logic and American Laws," to the effect that general Christianity is a part of the law of the land. For it is not seen how the Christian code of morals can be a part of our common law, if "the Constitution decrees anarchy in religious matters," or if "all laws which rest on a religious basis are an assault on the rights of the individual." Leaving the *Zeitung* to explain this difficulty, we take pleasure in welcoming its present adhesion to better views, thus clearly expressed in its article of June 6:

"It is not necessary to be born in America in order to see that *Christian morals form the basis of the social organization of the civilized world.* Not only American jurists and judges, but also German, and perhaps other European nations, have acknowledged the binding power of those views that have been introduced through Christianity, and have adopted the same for the want of positive laws as a rule for their decision. * * * Christianity, which forms the contents and essence of our civilization, has always and everywhere to form the rule of our actions; *it is the duty of our Legislature to forbid every violation of its demands, and the duty of Co. is to resent the transgression of those laws by penalties.* Wherever and whenever excesses happen which invade public morals, ask from our authorities their suppression, and if the existing laws are not sufficient for this, issue new and sharper ones. But to frequent even theatres and places of pleasure during six days of the week, and to declare suddenly on Sunday this visiting a crime, and to justify this proceeding by appealing to the Christian code of morals, this is to mistake its dignity and sublimity, and to debase it into coin that is only current at certain times. If the pleasures forbidden by Sunday laws are immoral, then away with them—suppress them forever; but the Sabbath cannot press upon them the stamp of immorality."

It would not be difficult, we think, to show on the basis of these concessions that even as a "*religious* institution" it would be competent for the Legislature and the Courts to restrain the invasions of the Sabbath which are most offensive; for they are a violation of all the sanctities and proprieties of a day deemed by an overwhelming majority of Christians and of citizens to be a sacred day, essential to the conservation of the Christian religion, and vital to the code of Christian morality. *Deemed*, we say; for the Christian community must be the arbiters and interpreters of their own faith, and it is not competent were it practicable, in this matter, to claim that the Sabbath is not of divine obligation. It is enough that it is so accepted in this country, and always has been, by an immense majority of its population.

We have, however, expressly disclaimed again and again the purpose or the necessity of adopting this basis for Sunday legislation. It is enough that society needs a weekly breathing-time; that, as a matter of civil policy, if not of social convenience and necessity, it elects the day sanctioned by Christianity; that it hems it around with guards against peculiar temptations to vice and dissipation; that it guarantees to all who choose to employ it as a day of worship the necessary freedom from disturbance, and unlocks the grasp of avarice from the laboring man so that he may, if he will, exercise his religious rights. Those must be crude notions of "religious liberty" that can find in all this an "assault against the rights of the individual," even if it were shown that the law had a remote "religious basis." On the contrary, it would be easy to show that uninterrupted labor, unrestricted temptation, insecurity of religious worshippers, and unrestrained avarice, all of which would follow the repeal of Sunday laws, would inaugurate an *irreligious despotism* and another "Reign of Terror." France had enough of it in her Decade; we wish no such experiment,—even with the incidental benefit of stuffing the pockets of Sunday Theatre proprietors.

But how shall we dispose of the plausible objection, alike to a civil Sunday and to the Christian Sabbath recognized in the Christian code of morals which the *Zeitung* accepts, viz.: that what is lawful on any day is lawful on all days—that if it is right to visit theatres on six days, it degrades the Christian code of morals to claim that it may not be done on Sunday? This seems to be the last stronghold of our German Anti-Sabbatarians. The claim that circumstances have nothing to do with the morality of acts, is little less than the baldest absurdity. Have the *rights* of marriage nothing to do with the *rite* of marriage; so that what is lawful on one day was not criminal the previous day? Are the rights of property so absolute that legal acquisition, by purchase or inheritance, is not necessary to make possession accordant with the code of Christian morals; and is there no such thing as theft? Or is time alone exempt from the control of human or divine law, so that it is the absolute property of man, and its right use beyond the reach of civil enactment? Ask the laboring man if it is right to work 365 days in the year! But it is right on Monday, and is *therefore* claimed to be on Sunday; then why not on all days? If it be not right to work perpetually—and the experience of the world proves periodical rest indispensable—then the principle breaks down. It surely will not be asserted that an unceasing round of diversion would be right, if there were no Sunday; then, what is lawful within reasonable limits, becomes unlawful by excess, and is not allowable on all days.

How does statute law treat this matter of time? It makes its *ten-hour* law in the interest of labor. It punishes as a breach of the peace the undue continuance of noisy occupations or diversions during the hours of nightly repose. It legalizes its holidays, and prohibits civil processes on all of them. It forbids rum-selling on election days. It prescribes theatrical exhibitions without license on all days. Now, if the things thus forbidden are lawful at all, why not at all times? And if law may continually control these matters, why may it not say, you shall not labor, sell rum, or furnish theatrical exhibitions on Sunday? It may, and it does; and every man knows it is right.

Perhaps an apology is due to our ordinary readers for dealing with such a dogma as this last of the *Zeitung*, or for not discussing it on higher grounds than those here taken. But it is enough for the present to have elicited sentiments which undermine the entire year's Anti-Sunday work of the *Herald*, and of the *Staats Zeitung* itself. If either can stand on the abstraction we have briefly examined, and induce our Courts to pronounce the Sunday Laws unconstitutional on the ground of the absolute right of all men to do what they please on Sunday, or on any day, "the good time coming" of rowdyism will have come, indeed; and the religious liberty of 1860 will have degenerated into irreligion' anarchy, and universal license.

Our Judicial System.

The *Evening Post* pronounces the institution of an Elective Judiciary to have been "one of the greatest experiments ever made upon human nature"—a sentiment in which we entirely concur. It was a very bold experiment, and, so far as it has been carried out, the result has been anything but satisfactory. Twelve years trial of it have nearly satisfied political philosophers that human nature will not bear the tests, or, at all events, that judicial human nature bears fixity of tenure in office, better than periodical and frequently recurring elections.

The evils flowing from placing men on the bench for life we knew already. They were,—indifference to public opinion, bad manners toward the Bar and the suitors, persistence in the maintenance of abuses, and sometimes great indolence. We are now familiar with those resulting from frequent elections and short terms. They are the elevation of third-rate politicians and schemers to offices for which learning and integrity should be the only qualifications; the prostitution of the powers of the Court in the service of partisan passions and interests; the degradation of the office by the open favoritism of bullies and blacklegs, and by open bids for popularity amongst the most ignorant and worthless classes of the community. We hope there are not many persons in the State who consider these latter less serious than the others. It is under the present system that we have seen a Judge come down from the bench to shake hands in court with a coachman, whose sole claim to such distinction was his having eloped with his master's daughter; that we see another going round to Police stations to liberate bullies on a *habeas corpus*, and others figuring in political conventions on the eve of contested elections.

The old way was rough and thorny, and tried people's tempers sorely; but it was solid and reliable. Our present way is over a sand-bank. We sink and slip at every step. Nothing is firm, and nothing can be depended on. Property is unsettled by slipshod and contradictory decisions, and life is imperilled by the connivance of the bench at disorder. What is still worse is, that public morality is beings lowly but surely corrupted at the fountain head, by the growing contempt of the masses for the office, which of all others in the State, should present a shining example of probity, of dignity, and of self-respect.

Minor Topics.

—We published yesterday morning an interesting letter from Hon. H. S. RANDALL concerning Lord MACAULAY'S letter to him, published some weeks since, on the political institutions of the United States. It will be remembered that two or three English writers intimated that these were not the settled and matured opinions of the great historian. Mr. RANDALL disposes of this pretext very thoroughly. He publishes extracts of other letters from MACAULAY to himself, in which the same unfavorable opinions of Democratic government are expressed in still stronger language, and in which they are declared to be the fixed and settled convictions of his mind. He does not believe that the prosperity of this country is due to the Democratic character of the Government, but rather that it has taken place in spite of it; and he refers to the cases of several of the British colonies for the purpose of showing that equal, and even more remarkable, material progress has been experienced under forms of government entirely different. Mr. RANDALL has very effectually vindicated himself from the injurious insinuations of his English critics.

—The Christian spirit of doing unto others as you would not like to have them do unto you, is beautifully illustrated in Twenty-third-street. In building those ornamental stoops in which our fine brown-stone dwellings do most delight, it is customary to entrench with the curve of the lower pillar upon your neighbor's lot, allowing the scroll to describe a moderate-sized comma in front of his domains. He, in turn, turns his flourish on his neighbor's premises; and thus this gentle encroachment becomes the rule of the block. But in front of one house the customary curve of the pillar is omitted; the flourish is brought to a very abrupt termination; and the reason is explained by a conspicuous placard on the premises, and an inscription written in black paint upon the pavement: "This stoop mutilated because of a disobliging neighbor." It is lamentable to know that the denizen of a mansion "with all the modern improvements" should stoop so low as to refuse his neighbor the privilege of finishing his stoop, on his premises.

— Travelers upon sleeping cars will do well to exercise some caution as to any valuables they may have in keeping. This style of traveling offers peculiar facilities for thieving operations, and presents strong temptation to those in attendance. A lady traveling on the New-York Central Road a few days since, on rising in the morning, missed $110, which she had placed in a small bag under her pillow. The male "chambermaid" thought she could not have lost *so much* as that,—and on examining further she found $40 of the missing money in the bottom of the bag. She left the car to go for the conductor of the train, but was called back by the "chambermaid," who had found $60 more "on the floor." The lady was so glad to recover this that she did not pursue the inquiry for the other $10. Travelers generally will do well to profit by this example.

—One of our afternoon cotemporaries is trifling with the hopes of our citizens in a most unjustifiable manner. It mentions a rumor that the Aldermen and Councilmen, who have made such extensive preparations for spending (or pocketing) $30,000 in the reception of the Japanese have determined, in case they do not come, to imitate the Japanese custom and commit the "happy dispatch." The *Post* must be perfectly aware that this news is a great deal too good to be true. It indicates a very cruel indifference to the comfort of the community to spread such cheering reports, in full knowledge of their utter lack of foundation.

—The *Evening Post* considers the action of the Common Council in regard to street cleaning "inexplicable." It does not understand why they do not either approve, or reject, the contract which has already been entered into under their direction. The reason is, beyond all doubt, that they can see no valid grounds for rejecting it, and they have not been able as yet to make satisfactory terms for approving it. They do feel upon one point, namely, that the streets shall not be cleaned except under their direction, and on such terms as meet *their* necessities. A resolution was offered not long since demanding to know by what authority the City Inspector was cleaning the streets. The Board unquestionably means to "stop street cleaning altogether" unless they can profit by the job.

— We regret to learn that Judge KENT is seriously and dangerously ill at his residence in Fishkill. His health has been impaired for some time and he made a journey to the South during the present Winter in the hope of restoring it. Since his return, however, it has become much worse, and fears are entertained of his speedy decease. Judge KENT is well known throughout the country, as well as in this City, as an able lawyer, an accomplished scholar, and an estimable high-toned gentleman. His death would create a very wide-spread feeling of regret.

—Prentice Bonaparte says that the moment he landed in Washington he felt an inclination to steal. He attributes it to the atmosphere; more probably, however, it was instinct developed by temptation. The only inclination to steal with which decent men are infected in Washington, is a desire to steal away.

—The *Express* attempts to vindicate Mr. HENRY from the charge of being a bore, by saying that he occupied the floor for two and a half hours without any remonstrance from his auditors. This speaks more for the politeness of the audience than for the good sense of the speaker.

—PRENTICE thinks that the Bell Party will manage to *ring in* at the November election. Here he differs from most people. The prevailing opinion is that the Bell Party will be be pretty thoroughly wrung out and hung up to dry.

Amusements.

The frightful event which PRADO held up as the acme of social desolation has occurred in New-York. The "opera is demolished." Signor SERVADIO has leaped after MAX MARETZEK into the insatiable gulf of public indifference, but without closing it. All the artistic brilliancies of CORTESI, MUSIANI, (including that vocal blue dahlia his *ut de poitrine*,) Miss PHILLIPS and AMODIO failed to conquer the apathy of the Academy. Even the *Matinée* with all its flirtations was in vain. The opera is demolished. But the opera resembles Mantalini—it can stand a great deal of suicide; and we should not be surprised to see it suddenly come to life again one day next week, again to die in spasms after a brief but exciting career. The really great merits of Madame CORTESI'S cohort ought to have prolonged its last lease of life, and ought to secure it a new one. But then, June is upon us, and the sirens of Saratoga and Newport already are heard in the distance. If the opera revives and lives, it is the Japanese, the Prince of WALES, the *Great Eastern*, and the Snooks family from the West who must maintain it. The New-Yorkers politely put on weeds and retire till next Fall.

The same thing or almost the same thing must be said of the theatres. At Wallack's, at Miss LAURA KEENE'S, at the Winter Garden, a few stray Gothamites may be seen struggling in a sea of strange faces. At Niblo's Garden, now a Garden indeed, or rather half a dozen gardens rolled into one, and at the Palace Gardens, the same phenomena appears. To visit them now is to see how much tribute the whole Republic pays to the Queen of Commerce. It is a study of statistics and ethnology to make one's critical rounds, the condition of the cotton-crop, and the chances of the prairie grain being pretty well illustrated in the appearance and numbers of their wandering representatives. But the study is not a dry one, for there is something entertaining if not very new, to be seen at each place. The special dramatic interest of the week belongs to the Winter Garden, where Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is bringing a successful little season to a brilliant close in characters of social comedy which admirably fit her chaste and finished talent, and in which she is excellently supported by Miss SARA STEVENS and by Mr. GEO. JORDAN.

At Niblo's, Mr. MARK SMITH, certainly one of the most refined and effective burlesque artists of the stage,—refined and effective because he is something more than a burlesque actor, and backs his antics with a reserve of clear-sighted taste, is cheering the "Palace of Flowers" with an admirable musical travesty of "Norma." Miss POLLY MARSHALL aids and abets Mr. SMITH, and a chorus of most alarming Druids, in white table cloths, aid and abet Miss POLLY.

At the Palace Gardens they eschew all charms but those of fragrance and song, delighting their audiences with concerts, chiefly of the German style, illuminated by a most remarkable lady, Miss DELLA A. MARC, a kind of vocal Zoyara, rejoicing to be called a "lady tenor!"

FROM MEXICO.

The Attempt of Zuloaga to Seize the Government—Manner of its Failure—Suspension of Diplomatic Relations.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MEXICO, Wednesday, May 16, 1860.

The political events of the last two weeks have been quite important. You have doubtless already learned of the step ZULOAGA took, on the 1st inst., to turn out MIRAMON, and again resume the Presidency. The latter, however, paid no attention to his decree, and treated him with the utmost indifference and *hauteur;* but, learning that a part of the garrison had been bought by ZULOAGA, and would pronounce in his favor immediately that MIRAMON left the city for his campaign in the interior, he began to think the matter more serious, and sent several times to ZULOAGA, requesting him to come to the Palace that they might have a conference, but ZULOAGA refused, and wanted MIRAMON to come to him. At last, however, after much persuasion and apparent disposition to yield on MIRAMON'S part, ZULOAGA'S vanity got the better of his prudence, and believing that, any way, MIRAMON would not dare to arrest him, he went to the Palace, in a secret manner, on the very night of MIRAMON'S proposed departure for the interior.

The hour he chose was about one o'clock in the night, and he made his appearance dressed in Court suit, black dress coat, white kid gloves, etc. MIRAMON, however, left him dancing attendance in an anteroom for more than two hours without condescending to notice him, but at last, the hour for his own departure having arrived, and the diligence being at the gate of the palace, he came out from the inner apartments attended by all his ministers and staff, and passing through the ante-room, paused before ZULOAGA, and addressing his ministers, said: "Gentlemen, I have the pleasure to present to you the first sword of the Republic, who does us the favor to accompany us to the campaign. It appears that this gentleman wishes to be President; let us show him how the Presidentship can be conquered. Forward, gentlemen,"—and at the same time he directed ZULOAGA to take his seat in the stage, without so much as permitting him to change his clothes or take anything with him. And so poor ZULOAGA had to go to the wars to fight against his will. He is of course a prisoner, in every sense of the word, and I have not the least doubt MIRAMON will put him in front of the first battle, so as to get rid of him in that way, without the necessity of shooting him.

But ZULOAGA had already passed a note to all the foreign Ministers, advising them that he had resumed again the Presidency, and as soon as it became known that MIRAMON had carried him off a prisoner, the Diplomatic Corps had a meeting, in which they resolved to suspend all further communications with the Miramon Government or Cabinet, or at least to do so until ZULOAGA shall again be put at liberty, and it be decided who is really the President. You thus see we are in a very nice condition, and that the European representatives are by this time considerably *confused*. The truth is, this whole Zuloaga and Miramon business is an outrage. They, neither of them have the first element of legitimate right to the positions they claim, and had it not been for the hasty and imprudent action of the Diplomatic Corps after the fall of COMONFORT, in giving them a color of title by their recognition, they neither of them nor the faction they claim to represent, would ever have been heard of out of Mexico. The greater part of all the difficulties of the past two years have sprung from this hasty and ill conceived action, in which we, too, had a part, for our Minister, Mr. FORSYTH, was one of those who joined in that injudicious recognition of a military usurper as the rightful President.

If the Liberals only knew how to take advantage of the present confused condition of affairs, they would soon sweep away all remnants of opposition. As it is, in the course of the coming week the two parties will face each other in open battle field, when, if MIRAMON is beaten, the whole may be finished in a month, but, should he be successful, then we will have to count upon another year burdened with contributions, forced loans and we know not what else of evil. The next mail will probably bring you important intelligence.

THE LAST SLAVER.—The *Key of the Gulf*, speaking of the French bark captured recently by Lieut. MAFFITT, in the *Crusader*, says that she was captured within three miles of the Coast of Cuba, and therefore within Spanish jurisdiction, and that the Spanish Consul at Key West has signified his intention to enter a protest against the seizure or subsequent confiscation.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Pony Express—Later from the Plains.

MURDERS BY THE INDIANS—TWO EXPRESS MEN KILLED AND RUMORS THAT AN EMIGRANT TRAIN HAS BEEN CUT OFF—NO EXPRESS FROM CALIFORNIA.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Tuesday, June 12.

The Pony Express with dates to June 6 reached Ruby Valley, 300 miles west of Salt Lake, arrived at Seneca this evening.

No express from San Francisco has been received at Ruby Valley, which is the furthest station west [illegible] has been interfered with by Indians [illegible] left on the 10th of May and reached [illegible].

The express has not [illegible] from California, in consequence of the [illegible] by Indians at the stations, breaking them up and chasing off the agents.

The agent at Ruby Valley writes that three persons, employes of the Express at Dry Creek station, named JOHN APPLEGATE, of Louisville, Ky., RAPHAEL LOVERIN, of Camden, near Lexington, Me., and JAMES ALLEN, of Utah, have been murdered by the Indians.

A command of 200 men, under Lieut. WEED, was to proceed the next day, June 4, to the scene of the disturbance, to chastise the Indians and reopen the road as soon as possible. Every effort will be made to reestablish the stations and put the route in running order. Reliable information is received that all the Indian depredations have been instigated by whites. A rumor was current at Salt Lake that an emigrant train had been cut off west of Ruby Valley, and nearly all of the party murdered.

The Express will commence this week making semi-weekly trips, and will leave here Wednesday, June 13, and Saturday, June 16, at 11 P. M., and thereafter at the same time and days of each week. All the matter will be pushed through at the earliest possible moment. The Superintendent informs us that, from private advices, he thinks all will go regularly in the course of two weeks.

Pike's Peak Express.

ONE HUNDRED MEN TO PROTECT THE MAILS.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 12.

Reliable information has been received by the Pike's Peak Express Company that a party has gone out on the Denver City Road for the purpose of robbing the messenger. The Company have taken steps to protect the mails and thwart any attack that may be made upon them, and give the intended robbers a warm reception by sending out with the messenger, this morning, a guard of 100 armed men.

Railroad Disaster.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 12.

A passenger train on the Belleville Railroad ran off the track four miles from Belleville at 8 o'clock this morning, completely breaking the engine, baggage car and one passenger car, and injuring some thirty persons, many seriously. A large number of the passengers were delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Springfield to-morrow.

The following are the names of those who are most seriously wounded: Simon Ermer, Geo. L. Wehoff, E. A. Moore, C. Vanclare, C. W. Shook, A. J. Pippin, W. H. Stewart, Thos. A. Thorp, Hon. W. H. Snyder—all from Belleville; James Hill, of Urbana; Jacob Mauer, Jacob Knobel, Charles S. Churchman, and Ross, the engineer. The accident occured by the displacement of a switch.

Later from Brazos.

EXPEDITION IN PURSUIT OF CORTINAS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 12.

The steamer *Austin* has arrived here with advices from Brazos of the 9th inst.

Gen. GARCIA, commanding at Matamoros, had sent an expedition in pursuit of CORTINAS.

Capt. FERNANDES had been taken and shot, and it was believed that the band of CORTINAS would be broken up.

Extensive Levy by the Sheriff of Albany County.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 12.

The Sheriff of Albany County this morning levied on the securities of the British Commercial Life Insurance Company, to the amount of $12,000, deposited in the Insurance Department, in the suit of PETER CAGGER against said Company.

Michigan Politics.

ADRIAN, Mich., Tuesday, June 12.

The Republican Convention for the Second Congressional District, at Coldwater, to-day nominated FERNANDO C. BEAMAN, of this city, for Congress.

Burning of the Steamers Umpire and Dewdrop.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, June 12.

The steamers *Umpire* and *Dewdrop* were totally destroyed by fire, on the Osage River, on Saturday last. The former was valued at $10,000, and was insured for $3 000. The latter was valued at $15,000, and insured for $6,000.

Recovery of Stolen Property.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 12.

A large portion of the property stolen from JOSIAH GOODINGS, jeweler, some days since, was recovered this morning. A young man named FRANK BEAN is under arrest for the burglary. The value of the property stolen was about $7,000.

Canadian Religious Matters.

TORONTO, C. W., Tuesday, June 12.

The Church of England Synod meets here to-day. The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Canada meets at Hamilton to-morrow, and the annual meeting of the Congregational Union takes place at Montreal to-morrow.

Murder in Georgia.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, June 12.

A man named WM. SMITH, a planter in Oglethorpe County, Georgia, was murdered by a slave on Saturday.

The slave was apprehended and burnt at the stake on Monday.

The Sons of Temperance.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, June 12.

The National Division of the Sons of Temperance had a grand procession to-day, making an imposing display, followed in the afternoon and evening by public meetings, at which the attendance was very large.

The Steamer De Soto.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 12.

The steamer *De Soto* sailed to-day for Havana and New-York, with $300,000 in specie.

The Sailing of the Arabia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The mails per the steamship *Arabia*, for Liverpool, *via* Halifax, will close at 6½ o'clock to-morrow morning, but she will not leave her dock until about 9.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, June 12.

The United States Mail steamship *Columbia*, Capt. M. BRADY, arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock Monday evening.

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, June 12.

Capital Stock	$36,581,700
Loans and Discounts	62,346,500
Specie	66,300,700
Amount due from other Banks	7,857,500
Amount due to other Banks	9,698,500
Deposits	20,228,700
Circulation	70,090,000

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, June 12.

Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State Fives, 96½; Reading Railroad, 20⅜; Morris Canal, 55; Long Island Railroad, 12; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38½.

Exchange.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, June 12.

Sight Exchange on New-York: Bank rates reduced this morning to 1⅛ ₱ cent. premium; private bills 1⅜@1½ ₱ cent. premium, and for gold ⅛ ₱ cent. premium.

Markets by Telegraph.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, June 12—5 P. M.

FLOUR market dull and unchanged; sales 600 bbls. WHEAT—Parties apart, no sales. CORN market closed quiet and heavy; sales 75,000 bushels Illinois, a part free on board, at 56c. OATS steady; buyers offer 34c., holders ask 34½c. WHISKY ⅜c. lower; sales 100 bbls., at 19½c. CANAL FREIGHTS steady; 40c. on Flour, 11½c. on Wheat, and 10½c. on Corn to New-York. *Lake Imports*—6,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 40,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Tuesday, June 12—6 P. M.

FLOUR: demand fair; prices unchanged. WHEAT dull; sales, 6,000 bushels White Michigan, at $1 40; and some White Canada, on private terms. OATS in fair request; sales, 34,500 bushels Canada East, on private terms, but supposed to be a little lower than former quotations. CORN less firm, and the inquiry limited: sales, 11,000 bushels Western mixed, at 64c. @64½c. MALT; sales, 10,000 bushels Western, at 87½c. WHISKY; sales, 50 bbls., at 21½c.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, June 12.

FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT quiet and easier; sales 3,000 bushels Canada Club, on private terms. White Canadian is salable at $1 37½, but holders ask generally $1 40. CORN 3c. lower, with less inquiry. Sales, last night, 6,400 bushels Illinois, at 59c.; to-day, 5,500 bush. do., at 58½c. Other grains quiet. CANAL FREIGHTS unchanged, at 26c. on Flour, 7c. on Wheat, 6½c. on Corn, to New-York. *Lake Imports*—200 bbls. Flour, 12,700 bushels Corn. *Canal Exports*—6,000 bushels Wheat, 32,000 bushels Corn.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, June 12.

COTTON—Sales, to-day, 500 bales; quotations unaltered, at 9@11½c. Sales of three days, 900 bales; Receipts of three days, 950 bales, against 1,900 bales the same time last year. Receipts abroad last year, 400,000. Receipts at all Southern ports this year, 792,000. FLOUR—$5 50@$5 62½. WHEAT—$1@. Rest of the market unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, June 12.

FLOUR dull and heavy; no sales reported; Howard-street, $5 62½; City Mills, $5 75. WHEAT active and firm; red $1 30@$1 35; white $1 50@$1 60. CORN closed generally with an advancing tendency; [illegible] at 58c.@59c.; white 70c.@72c. PROVISIONS [illegible] and [illegible] unchanged. WHISKY steady and active at [illegible].

CHARLESTON, Monday, June 11.

COTTON—Sales, to-day 2,100 bales; middling and lower grades declined most, ⅛c.@¼c.

THE PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

Grand Republican Ratification Meeting in Newark, N. J.

SIX THOUSAND PEOPLE ASSEMBLED—SPEECHES BY JUDGE PEABODY, JOS. HOXIE, W. H. FRY, JUDGE TRACY, OF CALIFORNIA, AND DANIEL ULLMAN.

The Republicans of Newark, New-Jersey, and vicinity, held a grand mass meeting in Military Park, Newark, last evening, to ratify the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN. The meeting was called for 8 o'clock, but it was past 8 before the people began to assemble in large numbers upon the ground. Meantime, Subsam's band played a variety of airs, a national salute was fired from Market-street, near by, and by 8 o'clock a crowd of four or five thousand persons had collected together, which was subsequently increased by deputations from Jersey City, Paterson, &c., to the number of six or seven thousand. At 8¼ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. T. D. HOWELL, who nominated for President, COMPLIMENT PARKER, Esq. Mr. PARKER was elected by acclamation, and were also the following list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries:

VICE-PRESIDENTS—Isaac Van Wagener, L. S. Ruppell, James M. Quimby, Elias Tompkins, Theo. T. Howell, Jas. H. Halsey, Geo. H. Renton, Samuel C. Crane, Theophilus Frey, Jas. G. Barhet, Ab. Coles, J. H. Bentley, Jas. E. Bathgate, Chas. Parsons, Jos. O. Nichols, Jno. Seeley, Melville T. Hard, Jas. Williams, Thos. Bonnell.

SECRETARIES—Wm. S. Ward, Jas. M. Grover, A. A. Cleaveland, Daniel W. Baker.

Mr. PARKER opened the meeting by saying that this was the herald meeting of the campaign, and he hoped to see it succeeded by many more like it, until ABRAHAM LINCOLN and HANNIBAL HAMLIN were elected President and Vice President of the United States. The Republican Party had grown from less than a thousand men to be the great parity of the country. It advocated the old doctrines of the fathers of the Republic, and its aim was to restore the Government to its former simplicity and purity. As regards the candidate put in nomination by the Chicago Convention, he wanted no better indorsement than had been given him by his great opponent, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, who pronounced him one of most honest and capable men he ever knew.

He said that a set of resolutions had been drawn up, but he would not detain the audience by reading them; the substance was, that they heartily indorsed the nominations of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and he wished the audience would consider them adopted. [Three cheers were here given for LINCOLN and HAMLIN.]

Mr. PARKER then introduced Hon. Judge PEABODY, of New-York.

Judge PEABODY said he was happy to be able to address an audience of the people of New-Jersey, upon the glorious principles enunciated by the Republican Party. The Chicago Convention had presented to them a candidate of whose entire fitness for office none could entertain a doubt. The New-York delegation went to the Convention, as was well known, in favor of their most distinguished fellow-citizen, WM. H. SEWARD. [Three cheers for SEWARD.] But while they failed to get the man of their choice, they got one who was in every respect worthy to be the standard-bearer of the party, and the representative of its principles. The only objection he had against Mr. LINCOLN was one that ought to give him a strong hold upon the affections of the people. It was the same objection that was made to ARISTIDES by the Athenians. The spirit of Slavery, he said, was determined to be the ruling spirit of the country. The North was determined that it should not be, and on this issue originated the Republican Party. The Northern States had a right to decide the question whether Slavery should be extended into the Territories now free, and having that right, their first duty was to look to the interests of the Territory. It was their duty, in the second place, to manage the Territories in such a manner as would be for the best interests of the country at large. He proceeded to argue that the exclusion of Slavery, and the introduction of free labor, would be for the best interests of the Territory and of the country at large. He alluded to the Harper's Ferry invasion as illustrating the weakness of Slavery, and spoke of the inferiority of the South in wealth, prosperity, enterprise and intelligence. He concluded by expressing his entire confidence in the triumph of the party in November next.

JOSEPH HOXIE, Esq., was the next speaker. He was glad to have another opportunity of addressing the United Opposition Party of New-Jersey. They were all united, and all in favor of the Union. It was not the Union that was in danger, but the Democratic Party. The Republican Party was a live party. There was no necessity of tolling bells around the streets, as was done by the Union Party, to announce the death of an old gentleman from Tennessee. Alluding to the candidates of the Republicans, he said he did not come there to complain of the result of the Chicago Convention. They had nominated precisely the men he wanted. He could tell them how they might all be just as well satisfied with the nominations as he was. In addressing a meeting in Minnesota he told the audience that he had a candidate of his own, and he would vote for him or none. He was asked who his candidate was, and told them that it was the nominee of the Republican Party. Let every Republican be satisfied with the nominees of the Republican Party, and go to work heartily for their election. He proceeded to speak of the corruption of the Democratic Party, and the refusal of that party, in the Senate of the United States, to pass the Homestead bill, as well as any other measure calculated to encourage home industry and promote the interest of the people. After telling several amusing anecdotes, which were received with great laughter and applause, he sat down.

During the delivery of Mr. HOXIE's speech the "Wide-awake Club," numbering some two hundred men, dressed in glazed caps and enameled cloth manties, and bearing torches in their hands, came down Broad-street to the platform, and were received with rounds of cheers. The fireworks were then let off, and presented a fine display, representing the American eagle, the names of LINCOLN and HAMLIN, and the "Wide-awakes."

After the band had played several airs the speaking was resumed. DANIEL ULLMANN was called for, but not making his appearance, Mr. WM. H. FRY was introduced as a substitute, and made one of his characteristic speeches. He was followed by Judge TRACY, of California, and at a late hour by DANIEL ULLMANN, Esq., of New-York.

Among the prominent men upon the platform, was the venerable Chief Justice HORNBLOWER, now nearly 90 years old, but looking as hale and hearty as a man of 60. The meeting was characterized by great enthusiasm, and broke up about 11 o'clock with nine cheers for the nominees of the party.

Mr. Ames Kendall on the Breaking Up of Gen. Jackson's Cabinet.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, June 7.

To the Editor of the Baltimore Sun:

Your notice of the death of Hon. S. D. INGHAM, contained in your issue of this morning, does, incidentally, great injustice both to Gen. JACKSON and Mr. VAN BUREN.

The rupture of 1831 was not between Mr. CALHOUN and Mr. VAN BUREN, as represented, but was between Mr. CALHOUN and Gen. JACKSON. It is true that Mr. CALHOUN and his friends attempted unsuccessfully to hold Mr. VAN BUREN responsible for the rupture, in face of his own denial and of conclusive testimony that it was brought about by facts and agencies over which he had no control.

As to the Mrs. EATON affair, it is not true that Gen. JACKSON "determined that she *should* be recognized." She was not recognized by the lady of his own household, nor did he require that the wives of his cabinet should recognize her. It is true that he believed the tales circulated about her to be false, and deprecating the discord generated between members of his cabinet by this affair, he was extremely anxious to convince them all that Mrs. EATON was not unworthy of the society of their families. His object was harmony and unity in his cabinet. To produce that he resorted to no "iron will," but to the chivalry and sense of justice of the members of the cabinet and their families. The refusal of the ladies to recognize Mrs. Eaton would never of itself have broken up the Cabinet; but it was the personal hostility of the members towards each other, generated, no doubt, in part, by the private quarrels artfully fostered by designing politicians, which produced that result. In short, it was the quarrel of the *men* and not of the *women* which produced the catastrophe, though the former was in a degree the consequence of the latter.

Mr. INGHAM was an upright and honest man, with strong prejudice and a will as "iron," as Gen. JACKSON's. He introduced some important reforms into the Treasury Department for which he has never received due credit.

I write this to enable you, by its publication or otherwise, to correct the error alluded to, and do justice to two eminent public men.

AMOS KENDALL.

An excursion train on the Dubuque Western Railroad came into collision with a regular train on the 1st inst., near Worthington Station. Mr. HEPNER, Roadmaster, was seriously injured; Hon. O. B. Matteson, of Utica, received severe contusions on his face and limbs; Mr. CORSE, of Alexandria, Va., sustained bruises on his left arm, and Ex-Gov. Hempstead was badly cut in the ankle. Difference in the time of the watches carried by the two conductors was the cause of the accident.

The new nautical ship for boys was dedicated by the municipal authorities of Boston, aided by the Legislature, on the 5th. Mr. B. C. CLARK spoke for the Commissioners, and Gov. BANKS replied.

Diseases of the Lungs and Throat—Successfully treated by ELI W. VONDERSMITH, M. D. Office No. 158 Bowery.

A Summer Garment or Summer Suit will be very desirable this month. Men who have not already purchased their supply of clothing, and are in want of good clothing, will find in our assortment of Summer cloth and other Summer fabrics, manufactured in the best manner and most approved shapes.

BOYS' CLOTHING of all kinds, for boys of all ages from three years to manhood.

A. T. STEWART & CO., Nos. 257 Broadway, Under St. Nicholas Hotel.

Brandreth's Pills.

They operate upon the [illegible] only when necessary to enable it to throw off those matters which are impeding the blood in its circulation, and which, in fact, occasion the pain or disease.

They are applicable to all ages and both sexes; agree with all, and are sure to do their work well—that is, they cleanse the system of all impurities, taking out of the way of nature all impediments to her supply of health.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS

are sold at No. 294 Canal-st., No. 206 Bowery; CAMPBELL'S, corner 8th-av. and 28th st.; and No. 4 Union-square, and by all druggists. Price TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per box, with full directions.

To Dealers in India Rubber Goods.

Notice is hereby given, that the GOODYEAR METALLIC FABRICS COMPANY have purchased all the rights for the Manufacture and sale of ELASTIC INDIA RUBBER GOODS of all descriptions heretofore owned or claimed by CHAS. GOODYEAR, HORACE H. DAY or WILLIAM JUDSON, and thereby have concentrated all the titles under the GOODYEAR and other patents, under one control, and that they are now prepared to make arrangements upon favorable terms with Merchants for the sale of such goods.

All elastic goods having VULCANIZED RUBBER in them (except woven suspenders, the right to manufacture which is vested in the Nashawannuck Mfg. Co.,) must be stamped with the Company's marks before they are sold, or they will be treated as infringements and the Company will prosecute at once any person proved selling any of such goods without due license.

No 37 Park-Row, and No. 23 Cortlandt-st.

WM. B. BENNETT, Sec'y.

New-York, June 9, 1860.

To the Public.

The new Company known as the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company" have purchased from me my factory in New-Brunswick, my nineteen patents, and all my titles under Goodyear's Patents, with all claims for past infringements; and by arrangements settled and receipts passed, all goods hitherto manufactured by me, or supplied to others under my authority, may be sold, and are exempt from such transfer, and no claim can be made, or question raised, touching any such hitherto sold or authorized by me.

HORACE H. DAY.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

To the Public.

The undersigned, having sold all his right, title and interest in the manufacture and sale of Elastic Rubber Goods, under the Goodyear patent, to the "Goodyear Elastic Fabrics Company," hereby gives notice to the public that all settlements for past infringements of his rights must be made with that Company, and all future licences to vend such goods as his licenses included, must be derived from them.

NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

WILLIAM JUDSON,
No. 37 Park-row.

The Public Blessing which is now Universally admitted to exist in Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters is every day demonstrated by their astonishing efficacy in the cases which they are announced to cure. All the complaints of the stomach and bowels, weakness of the digestive organs, bilious and liver affections, night fevers, headaches, piles, costiveness, rheumatism, scurvy, impurity of the blood, or blotched and sallow complexions, soon yield to their properties. For sale by WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

Caution.

Colored Fireworks are well known to be liable to spontaneous combustion, and, unless made by experienced Pyrotechnics, are positively dangerous. EDGE'S productions are free from this danger to life and property, and can be had at all times by applying at their Depôt, No. 172 Broadway, corner of Maiden-lane.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st. 3d-av. and 29th-st., New-York.

Ashcroft's Low Water Detector.

FOR PREVENTING THE EXPLOSION OF STEAM BOILERS.

The only reliable invention in the world that is infallible for this purpose.

ASHCROFT & CO., No. 59 John-st., New-York.

Whisky.—S. T. SUIT'S KENTUCKY SALT RIVER BOURBON. Sold by all druggists.

HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 161, 299, 511 and 755 Broadway, New-York.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless FAMILY SEWING MACHINES, THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

George B. Sloat & Co.'s CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STICH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
G. B. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous is the BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURING, PRESERVING, AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers

The Stereoscopic Emporium.

E. ANTHONY, No. 501 Broadway. *Catalogues* sent on receipt of stamp. PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS for amateurs and the trade.
VIEWS OF RESIDENCES AND OUT-DOOR GROUPS TAKEN.

Glass Shades! Glass Shades!! GLASS SHADES of all sizes, for covering clocks, flowers, &c., &c., constantly on hand and made to order. Depôt, No. 33 Platt-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine. They are the favorites for families.—*Times.* We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.* Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Superior Dress Shirts to Order. Manufactured by S. A. Hutchinson, and a perfect fit guaranteed, at
UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

John B Dunham, OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, Nos. 75 to 85 East 13th-st., New-York.

Gauze Underwear, Shirts and Drawers. D. C. SILLECK & COX, No. 150 Broadway, Cor. Liberty-st.

If any one should ask us what, in our opinion, arrived at by an impartial test, was the best and most honest compound remedy for preserving and beautifying the hair, and restoring gray hair to its original color, and the locks to the bald-headed, we should, without hesitation say Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative. See advertisement in another column.—*Louisville Journal.* Sold by all Druggists. Depôt No. 444 Broadway.

Dr. Marsh continues to apply his Radical Cure Truss with success, in effecting cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Bathing Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensory Bandages, Silk Elastic Stockings, Knee-Caps, and all surgical appliances, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., New-York, opposite St. Paul's Church.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Broadway Equalled.—Every style and quality of hat or cap for gents and children found on Broadway, can be obtained at a less price—corresponding with the difference of expenses there and at KELLOGG'S, No. 381 Canal-st.

B. T. Babbitt's Concentrated Soft Soap.—One box makes 40 gallons of the best soft soap, by simply adding hot water. Price $1 per box.
Liberal discount to grocers. 70 Washington-st., N.Y.

Ladies' Dress Gimps, New and Beautiful styles at LOCKETT, SON & CO.'S, No. 251 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Trimmings made to match.

Send for Directions for Self-Measurement for McLAUGHLIN'S Improved French Yoke Shirts, to No. 269 Greenwich-st., corner of Murray st. A perfect fit warranted.

MARRIED.

WILLIAMS—BLUXOME.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12 at St. Luke's Church, by Rev. J. S. Tuttle, CHARLES E. WILLIAMS, of Brooklyn, to Miss CORNELIA, daughter of Isaac Bluxome, of this City.

ROBINSON—LEE.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the Washington square Church, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, SETH B. ROBINSON to CARRIE M. LEE, youngest daughter of D. F. Lee, Esq., all of this City.

TWEEDY—GLANNISS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at the Church of the Messiah, by Rev. Dr. Farley, THEODORE S. TWEEDY, of Danbury, Conn., and MARIA L. GRANNISS, daughter of George B. Granniss, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

GIDDINGS—HOLDEN.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. P. Stanford Browne, Mr. WM. J. GIDDINGS to HATTIE M. S., daughter of Oliver Holden, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

BALDWIN—HALSEY.—In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, June 11, at Central Presbyterian Church, by Rev. J. E. Rockwell, STEPHEN C. BALDWIN to MARY E. HALSEY, all of Brooklyn.

HALSEY—CAMPBELL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. Wm. B. Lee, J. A. HALSEY to PHEBE E. CAMPBELL, daughter of Joseph W. Campbell, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

SEWARD—COGGESHALL.—In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, June 12, by Rev. A. Elmendorf, THEODORE F. SEWARD, of Rochester, to MARY H., daughter of Wm. H. Coggeshall, Esq., late of New-London, Conn.

☞ Rochester and New-London papers please copy.

JOHNSON—CHAMBERLIN.—At Bainbridge, Chenango County, on Tuesday, June 12, in St. Peter's Church, by Rev. S. B. Johnson, D. D., Rev. WILLIAM ASHTON JOHNSON to Miss HANNAH M., daughter of the late Judge T. Chamberlin, Esq.

DARLING—THOMAS.—At South Norwalk, Conn., on Sunday, June 10, at the residence of the bride's father, Rev. L. D. Gower, THOMAS DARLING, of Dunfermline, Scotland, to AUGUSTA F. THOMAS, daughter of Mr. Edward Thomas, of South Norwalk, Conn.

AMES—SEMPLE.—At Elsah, Ill., on Tuesday, June 5, by Rev. Montgomery Schuyler, EDGAR AMES, of St. Louis, and LUCY V. SEMPLE, daughter of Gen. James Semple, of Illinois.

DIED.

BAKER.—In this City, on Tuesday evening, at 9 o'clock of paralysis, DANIEL BAKER, in the 70th year of his age. His funeral will take place on Thursday afternoon, June 14, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 128 Monroe st. His friends and acquaintances, and those of his brother, Matthew E. Baker, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

JONES.—In this City, on Tuesday morning, June 12, of consumption, DAVID M. JONES, aged 50 years and 24 days.

The friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 83 20th-st., corner of Lexington av., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

COOK.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, HARRY COOK, formerly of London, Eng., aged 76 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, 10th-st. and 1st-av., on Thursday, June 14, at 12 o'clock.

BURNS.—In this City, on Tuesday, June 12, SEWALL, son of Dr. William and Mary Jane Burns, aged 1 year and 2 months.

[illegible] this City, on Tuesday, June 12, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of the parents, 9 Hudson place, 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

GATES.—In this City, on Monday, June 11, HELEN S., eldest daughter of Joshua B. and Lucy W. Gates.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, from the Episcopal Church, Yonkers, (Rev. Dr. Carter's.)

McCLURE.—In this City, on Monday afternoon, June 11, ADDA CUSHMAN, youngest daughter of George and Maria M. McClure, aged 4 years, 2 months and 13 days, of scarlet fever.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on No. 196 East 10th-st., at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

JENKINS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, June 11, at 10 o'clock, KATE, only child of Frank W. and Maggie B. Jenkins, aged 1 year, 10 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, June 13, at 4 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 387 State-st., near Bond-st., Brooklyn

AYRE.—At Westchester, on Tuesday, June 12, of typhus fever, WM. H. AYRE, in the 46th year of his age.

The funeral will take place, at St. Peter's Church, Westchester, on Thursday, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice. Carriages will be in attendance at Williams Bridge station to meet the Harlem Railroad train, which leaves the City at 11 o'clock A. M.

TUTTLE.—In Brooklyn, E. D., on Sunday, June 10, WILLIE W., only child of Edgar A. and Anna M. Tuttle, of New-Albany, Ind., aged 1 year, 6 months and 18 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his grandfather, Abram Van Cleef, Esq., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 4 o'clock, from No. 3 Division-av.

BROWN.—At sea, on board steamship *Coatzacoalcos*, H. BROWN, of consumption, aged 26 years.

☞ The remains of the late TERENCE DONNELLY having arrived by the *Arago*, the funeral services will be performed in the Cathedral Church, corner of Mott and Prince sts., this (Wednesday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers, of the DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES, AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 279, June 12, 1860.
66, 58, 77, 13, 2, 69, 16, 71, 26, 78, 52, 42, 64.
Class No. 280, June 12, 1860.
35, 42, 65, 55, 36, 4, 9, 67, 48, 31, 15, 16, 61, 12.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., June 12, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

A CAPITAL NUMBER.

DON'T FAIL TO GET A COPY.

OF

THIS WEEK'S LEDGER.

It is filled with the choicest productions of the first writers in the Country.

ROSS & TOUSEY, General Agents.

DIAMOND PINS,
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS,
DIAMOND FINGER-RINGS,
DIAMOND CROSSES.
For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer and Manufacturer, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

A SAVING OF 20 PER CENT. IN THE mortality of sheep and calves, through the use of two cents worth of THORLEY'S Compound to each animal daily. N. B.—A pamphlet post free.
No. 21 BROADWAY, N. Y.

HOT WEATHER—PREPARE FOR IT:
ICE PITCHERS! ICE PITCHERS!
A new and beautiful style. Also, a general assortment of elegant Plated Goods for sale.
RETAILED AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
WM. S. MURRAY,
No. 22 John-st., (near Nassau,) New-York.

A SAVING OF $1 50 PER WEEK IN the keep of a Horse, together with a bright eye, sleek coat and an improved condition, through the use of 42 cents worth of THORLEY'S Food for Cattle.
N. B.—A pamphlet post free. 21 Broadway, N. Y.

DENSLOW'S PERFECTLY DISTILLED BENZINE.
Avoid other kinds, many of which are positively injurious. In bottles at 12c., 25c. and 50c.
No. 162 Broadway and Druggists generally.

AN EXTRA SIX QUARTS OF RICH MILK daily, (equal to New-York cream,) through using six cents worth of THORLEY'S Condiment.
N. B.—A pamphlet post free.
No. 21 BROADWAY, N. Y.

MY CUSTOMERS
WISHING TO ADVERTISE IN
"THE WORLD"
Will have their orders promptly attended to on the most favorable terms.
PETER K. DEYO, Advertising Agent,
No. 7 Beekman-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

AT A REGULAR MEETING OF THE

AMERICAN PHOTOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, held at the Cooper Institute, Monday evening, June 11, 1860, Prof. JOY, of Columbia College, presiding, the subject of connecting a Photographic Department with the Arctic Expedition of Dr. HAYES was brought before the Society, and after an interesting discussion, in which it was shown that views of those regions and of its plants and minerals would be of great scientific value, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the American Photographical Society cordially approves of the addition of a Photographic branch to the Scientific Expedition of Dr. HAYES, and presents to the wealthy patrons of Science and Art the great importance of furnishing sufficient funds for the purpose.

Resolved, That in Mr. WASHINGTON PEALE we recognize one who, by his varied acquirements and experience as a photographer, is fully competent to take charge of this branch of the expedition, and we cheerfully recommend him for this position.

Resolved, That Messrs. L. M. BUTHERFORD, PETER COOPER, and CORNELIUS GRINNELL, be appointed a Committee to receive and appropriate subscriptions to this object.

CHAS. WAGER HULL, Secretary.

HECKERS' FARINA JELLY, A DELICIOUS dessert and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House, and all the principal saloons. HECKERS' Farina Boilers to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Molds, of various sizes, forms and patterns, for sale at the establishment, No. 8 new Canal-st., near East Broadway.

GREELEY'S BOURBON WHISKY BITTERS. For all diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Bitters are considered the most efficacious tonic and stimulant, as well as the most agreeable stomachic ever offered the public, and are a certain preventive of chills and fever. For sale everywhere.
BARNES & PARK, Wholesale Agents, New-York.

ORIENTAL BATHS—NO. 8 4TH-AV., NEAR the Cooper Union. Unequaled as a luxury; invaluable in rheumatic, liver, kidney and cutaneous affections, female weaknesses, &c. Elegant suites of rooms for ladies. Open from 7 A. M. to 10 P. M. Sunday, 7 to 12 M.

LITTLE MARTHA DAVIS WILL SING AT the Strawberry Festival in the Norfolk-st. M. E. Church, near Stanton, on WEDNESDAY EVENING June 13.

AN ELEGANT NUMBER.

HARPER'S WEEKLY FOR THIS WEEK

CONTAINS

A FINE PICTURE OF THE HAMBURG SWANS IN CENTRAL PARK.

THE REGATTA OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—Beautifully Illustrated.

A SUPERB VIEW OF THE CITY OF PALERMO.

A MAGNIFICENT TWO-PAGE PICTURE OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

CONCILIATION:
Muscular Education—The Private Tutor.
A Dog-Fancier in Trouble.

Also,

LOST IN THE FOG. A Love Story. *Illustrated.*

A THRILLING STORY OF NIAGARA.

THE WOMAN IN WHITE. *Illustrated.* (*Continued.*)

A SHARK! A SHARK! A Love Story. *Illustrated.*

CAPTAIN BRAND. By Lieut. WISE. (*Continued.*)

THE

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer

SUPERB
FIRST-CLASS OIL PAINTINGS.

NEARLY 200 FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
MANY OF WHICH ARE GUARANTEED ORIGINALS,
To be sold without reserve, as the owner is leaving for Europe, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, at their sales-room No. 141 Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, the 14th and 15th inst., at 11 o'clock each day. The pictures are all first-class, and comprise the works of

VANDEVANDORCK,	TENEATS,
BOTERMANN,	SCHAEFF,
SMITS	DIDDAERT,
EGIDE LINNIG,	VAN OS,
OWERKADY,	BEDIG,
JEAN PUT,	WOUVERMANS.

And many others, of the best schools. Most of the above have just arrived per steamer, and have therefore never been exhibited. Many of them bear the written certificate of the artists. We would call especial attention of our friends and connoisseurs to this large and beautiful collection which is now on exhibition at the sale-room, and will state they will be most positively sold, without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 26th,
At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange,
EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT BEAUCUCUS, TOWNSHIP OF NORTH BERGEN, HUDSON COUNTY, NEW-JERSEY.

(If not previously disposed of at private sale.)

The large and valuable farms known as the Philip DePeyster farms, containing, altogether, 610 acres of land, situate at Secaucus, township of North Bergen, Hudson County, New-Jersey. This property lies along the Backensack River, and is intersected by the New-York and Paterson Railroad—is near the line of the Northern Railroad, and distant about four miles from Hoboken.

The farms will be offered in lots of suitable size, or sold altogether, as may appear most desirable. Maps of the property can be had of the Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st. For terms and other particulars, reference can be had to GEORGE S. PUFFER Executor, &c., of P. DePeyster, deceased, Furman-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, or ANDREW MOUNT, at Hudson County Clerk's Office, Hudson City, N. J.; or ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer, No. 25 Wall-st., New-York.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, June 19, 1860, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No 27 Stuyvesant-st., between 9th and 10th sts., the entire furniture contained in said house, comprising richly-carved rosewood piano forte, etagere, marble-top centre table and secretary, rosewood sofas, side chairs and rockers, in satin brocatel, oak sofa, in green reps, oak easy, arm and side chairs in leather and brocatel, oak extension dining-table, bookcase, marble-top buffet, marble-top umbrella stand and side table mahogany wardrobe French bedsteads, and marble-top dressing bureaus, cottage furniture, velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, marble mantel clock mantel and pier glasses, tea and coffee urns, cake-baskets sugar-bowl, Shef field plate, with iron silver safe, white French China dinner and tea sets, cut glass ware, together with choice paintings and engravings and valuable books, among which are Bancroft's History of the United States, Cooper's and Scott's novels, Irving's works, Encyclopœdia Americana, &c., &c. and an assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND, Auctioneer.

MANUFACTURERS' AND IMPORTERS'
TRADE SALE OF HARDWARE,
ON EIGHT MONTHS' CREDIT.

RICHARDS KINGSLAND & CO.
will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13 and succeeding days, until the whole is sold, sale to commence each day at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 156 Broadway,
upwards of $400,000 worth of
ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS,
HARDWARE, MANILLA, LETTER, and MAP PAPER,
COTTON, HAMP AND FLAX TWINE,
SILVER-PLATED and GERMAN SILVERWARE, &c., &c.

Catalogue, supplementary catalogue, and samples now ready.

By LOCKWOOD BROS., No. 45 Murray-st.
THIS DAY, AT 11 O'CLOCK,
200 CASES MEN'S AND BOYS' STRAW HATS.
300 CASES WOMEN'S, MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S STRAW HATS,
THE TRADE IS INVITED.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 28, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, the residence of A. M. Treadwell, formerly known as the Boisubia's property, near Madison, Morris County, N. J., containing 164 acres, lying on the road leading from Madison to Morristown, near the residences of J. S. Lathrop and W. H. Gibbons, Esqs. The access to the house through an avenue of one-fourth of a mile in length, shaded by forest and ornamental trees of nature growth, furnishes a drive or walk of great attraction. The house is 55 feet front by 50 feet deep built of brick in the best manner by day work, is two stories with basement and attic; fine spring water in abundance carried to attic, thence supplying house bath, &c., &c. The grounds are handsomely shaded, are stocked with best of small fruits, dwarf pear orchard, Lawton blackberry patch, several apple orchards which are highly remunerative, double currill can grapery and greenhouse combined, vines in full bearing; out-buildings of every description, barn of concrete, 44 feet square 3 stories high. The avenue divides the tract nearly equally, and as on one side is situated the house garden, grapery fruit orchards, spring of water, fish-pond smoke-house, ice-house, poultry-yard, carriage-house, &c. It will be sold in two parcels, divided by the avenue, as will be explained. The purchaser of the house, &c., which will be sold first, can have the refusal of the other half. The owner will be at home on Saturdays and possibly on Wednesdays until the sale. At other times, Dr. Woodruff of Morristown will show the property, and will meet any gentleman between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., who will address a line to him the day previous. Permits to examine the premises will be furnished by the auctioneers.

Terms, one-half cash, one-half on bond and mortgage. The property distant from New-York City 1½ hour's time by Morris and Essex Railroad, situated in a region of country famed for its healthiness, attractive scenery, beautiful drives, &c., it offers in its present condition many attractions to a gentleman of means.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF VILLA PLOTS AND BUILDING LOTS IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING.—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, June 14, at 3 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Lynch,

About 300 LOTS, 1,200 feet from depôt, lying between the estate of Jehiel Jaggar and land of Dr. McDonald, extending from Jamaica av. to Lawrence-st. A portion is in village lots, and the residue in plots of from 5 to to 10 lots each, in the most attractive part of the village with a view of Flushing Bay. The grade is perfect and fit for immediate use. No good an opportunity for investment in this delightful village cannot be found elsewhere, nearly all the valuable tracts being controlled by large capitalists. The facilities to and from Flushing by railroad and steamboat are unrivaled. Time from Fulton Market-slip, 45 minutes. Terms liberal, and large privileges will be allowed. Trains leave New-York at 7.15, 9, 11, 1, 4, 5.45 and 7. Leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.35, 10, 1, 2.45, 4.45 and 6.45. Passengers going by the ferry, leave New-York at 8, 9.30, 12, 1.15, 4, 5.15 and 6.30, and leave Flushing at 6.30, 7.45, 10, 11, 2.30, 3, 5.15.

Maps at No. 7 Pine-st., New-York, at the depôt, Flushing, and on the premises.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON TUESDAY, the 15th May 23, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, 50 Bonds of $1,000 each, Nos. 245 to 294 inclusive, City of Milwaukee 7 per cent., (Municipal Sinking Fund,) dated July 20, 1857, payable Aug. 1, 1877; interest coupons attached from Feb. 1, 1858; interest payable in New-York, February and August; hypothecated.

The above sale is adjourned to TUESDAY, 29th inst. at same hour and place.—Dated May 22, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, June 12, at the same hour and place.—Dated May 29, 1860.

The above sale is further adjourned to TUESDAY, July 3, at same hour and place.—Dated June 12, 1860.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom, 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 23 Nassau-st. By order of the receiver of the late firm of Laird & Bryde, a large assortment of jewelry, bracelets, fob chains, rings, neck laces, designs in pairs, rolling mills, polishing lathe, hair braids, and hair braiding stands, anvils, jeweler's tools, hair braiding, crosses, and other articles as per catalogue.

Also, a line of twenty-three 18-carat gold double hunting cases, and open ladies' and gentlemen's watches, 12 do., all fine French movements; a number of 14-carat gold chains. Catalogues on the morning of sale, when the goods will be ready for exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a span of black horses, well matched, 7 years old this Spring, about 16 hands high, warranted sound and kind in single or double harness.

Light wagon, shifting top, in good order, made in this City.

Set double harness, whips, blankets, &c.

Also a bay Black Hawk mare, trained expressly for the saddle, and ridden by a lady for over two years; 15 hands high, 6 years old; will trot or canter, and warranted sound. Sold only for want of use.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEARL AND THIRD STREETS PROPERTY (TO CLOSE AN ESTATE).—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction on SATURDAY, June 16, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

On PEARL-STREET.—The three-story brick house and lot No. 479, near Chatham-st. Rents for over $1,300. Lot 26 10x69.

On THIRD-STREET.—Two two-story, attic and basement brick houses, and lots Nos. 9 and 11, near the Bowery, well built and in good order. Lots 25x65 and 20.

Maps, terms, &c., at No. 7 Pine-st. By order of the heirs of Rebecca Brasford.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, MERWIN & CO., IRVING Buildings, Nos. 504 and 506 Broadway, near the Metropolitan Hotel, WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON June 13, 4 o'clock, Private Library, of choice American and Imported Books; comprising a variety of choice standard works, in morocco and calf bindings, many of them of the best London and Paris editions; including superbly illustrated books, &c. Also, (to be sold for account of whom it may concern,) a valuable collection of English books, &c., slightly damaged by water, on a recent voyage of importation.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FOUR SUPERB FANCY CHAIRS, AND elegant chandelier, by E. & F. H. SCHENCK, on SATURDAY, 16th inst., at the salesroom, No. 141 Broadway, at 11 o'clock. The above beautiful articles are made of deer and elk horns, and elegantly mounted in the richest carved ivory. They were made for and exhibited at the World's Fair in Paris. They are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and will be positively sold on Saturday, if not previously disposed of at private sale.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

500 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, at auction, by RICHARDS & WHITING, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., comprising a full assortment of prime goods, direct from the manufacturers. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer—Salesroom 23 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL at auction, on WEDNESDAY, June 13, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 23 Nassau-st., a fine sorrel horse, 7 years old, very stylish, and warranted sound and kind in all harness; an excellent saddle horse, and sold only for want of use.

AUCTION SALES.

W. B. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—COST OVER $9,000—BELONGING TO THE ESTATE OF CHARLES H. HILTON, ESQ.

W. B. WESTCOTT & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY June 14 at 10½ o'clock, the above elegant furniture contained in the residence No 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av., comprising the entire contents of the house, in rosewood, oak mahogany; and beautiful works of art, among which are paintings, superb vases and ornaments three elegant rosewood parlor suites, upholstered in shell work, covered in rich brocade; rosewood piano, elegant mantle and pier mirrors with splendid parlor, dining-room, chamber and nursery furniture of every description, silver ware, china, table cutlery, crystal and ruby cut glass, iron safe, chandeliers, &c. Sale will be positive and peremptory, rain or shine.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 10 1-2 o'clock, at Salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and general assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, rosewood piano-forte, Brussels and 3-ply carpets, china, crockery and glassware two sewing machines, and the whole to be peremptorily sold.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

600 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS at auction on THURSDAY, June 14 at 10½ o'clock, at the store of J. F. Davis & Co., No. 16 Dorthandt-st., prime assortment of fresh seasonable goods.

MUSICAL.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
A NEW SCALE
OVERSTRUNG BRASS
PATENT INSULATED FULL IRON-FRAME
GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 421 Broome-st.
PIANOS TO RENT.

HAVEN, BACON & CO.,
OVERSTRUNG PIANOS.

We are now offering a full assortment of piano-fortes, all of which are of our own manufacture, and warrant ed in every respect. By permission, we refer to the undersigned parties, who, from personal experience for many years, can recommend our instruments, both as to their quality and durability:

Winslow, Lanier & Co.	E. D. Morgan & Co.
Cary, Howard, Sanger & Co.	Colgate & Co.
Bowen, Holmes & Co.	J. H. Ransom & Co.
Brokaw, Butler & Co.	Betts, Nichols & Co.
Hazlehurst & Smith,	Sheldon, Hoyt & Co.
Thomas Owen & Son.	Joseph Foulkes' Sons.
Merrick & Bull.	Ivison & Phinney.

And others.

Warerroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway.

CHICKERING & SONS,
Manufacturers of
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Warerooms Nos. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded thirty-eight prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past thirty-five years.

Also for sale,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges,
At wholesale and retail.
Pianos to rent.

BANJO TAUGHT
BY
GEO. C. DOBSON, the most skilful teacher of this popular instrument in the world. Mr. Dobson will guarantee to make the pupil a professional player in one quarter of lessons. Each pupil taught separately at his own residence, in New-York or Brooklyn. All pupils sending their address to Mr. Dobson will be punctually attended to. Address, as above, G. C. DOBSON, Box No. 208 *Times* Office.

STEINWAY & SON'S GOLD MEDAL PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO RENT AND FOR SALE.—Five new 7-octave pianos, beautiful cases and superior tone, to rent; four second-hand pianos, and two do. with Æolian, to rent; twenty melodeons, new and second-hand, for sale or rent at low prices; one second-hand 7-octave piano been used about one year, price $300, will be sold for $200. Second-hand melodeons for $30, $40, $50, $70 and $75. Second-hand pianos $80, $90, $75, $95, $130 and $150. Monthly payments received for pianos and melodeons.
HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway.

WM. HALL & SON, NO. 543 BROADWAY, BETWEEN SPRING AND PRINCE STREETS.—DRIGGS' PATENT, or the Violin Piano.
"The best Piano existing."
ALEXANDRE ORGANS, from 5 to 16 Registers.
PRINCE & CO.'S Celebrated Melodeons; all styles.
HALL'S celebrated Guitars; Guitar Strings.
HALL'S New Patent Banjos. Violin Strings.
New Catalogue of Music, sent by mail on receipt of 7 cents in stamps.

LINDEMAN & SONS, NO. 636 BROADWAY, —Who have been established for twenty-five years as manufacturers, take pleasure in offering their new scale, over-strung, full iron-framed PIANOS, which combine beauty with equality, power of tone, and elasticity of touch. These Pianos are highly recommended by the following eminent artists: Max Maretzek, Wm. G. Dietrich, John N. Pattison, Gus. Stoeckel, Charles B. Williams, Wm. K. Bassford.

TILLMAN'S MUSICAL TREATISE AND TONOMETER.—A new exposition of the Philosophy of Sound, adapted to the wants of all classes of musicians. Pianists will find in it novel illustrations applicable to their favorite instrument.
It has already been indorsed and recommended by the most prominent composers and artists.
For sale at all the principal music stores, and wholesale at No. 7 Spruce-st., New-York.

ÆOLIAN HARPS, MELODEONS, GUITARS, Music Boxes, Flutinas, Accordeons, Harps, Flutes, Music of every kind; strings for all known instruments; in fact, the largest general assortment in the States, at prices defying competition. Orders from the country promptly dispatched.
MILLETT'S Music Store, No. 329 Broadway.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS, long known as the best Pianos made. PRATT'S MELODEONS. Good second-hand Pianos very low. Pianos and Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 458 Broadway,
Marble Building, corner Grand-st.

HAZLETON BROS., PIANO-FORTE MANufacturers, No 99 Prince-st., offer a fine assortment of brilliant and full-toned Pianos, at the lowest rates. Warranted to give satisfaction; guaranteed for three years.

ALBERT WEBER'S OVERSTRUNG grand-action iron-frame Piano-fortes, unsurpassed in sweetness and power, beauty and durability. Warranted for 5 years. 158 West Broadway, near Canal-st.

E. THOMPSON, NO. 430 BROOME-ST., ONLY a-cne block east of Broadway, has constantly on hand the best assortment of Pianos in the City, at prices from $25 to $500. All fully guaranteed. Pianos to let.

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO. HAVE AT their warerooms, No. 487 Broadway, new and elegant piano-fortes for $130.
Call and see them.

A. H. GALE & CO., PIANO-FORTES, NO. 107 East 12th-st., invite attention to their new Scale Pianos. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PARIS CHAPEL—FAREWELL MEETING.

A Farewell Meeting with the Rev. Dr. McCLINTOCK the newly-appointed Chaplain to the American Chapel in Paris, will be held in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, 4th-av. and 22d-st. THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Several distinguished clergymen will address the meeting, after which Dr. McCLINTOCK will give his farewell address.

JAMES W. GERARD, ESQ.—DEAR SIR—IN view of the fact that large numbers were unable to obtain admission to hear your instructive address, on the 30th ult., before the Teachers' Association, on the interesting subject of
JAPAN AND THE JAPANESE,
the Association, by a unanimous vote, request that you will repeat it before them at your earliest convenience.
Very respectfully,
HENRY W. DUNSHEE,
GEO. F. WICKES, Sec. Pres. Teachers' Assoc'n.
NEW-YORK, June 6, 1860.

To the President and Secretary of the Teachers' Association:

GENTLEMEN: If you think that my remarks on Japan and the Japanese are worth repeating, I will be pleased to do as you request.
Since the receipt of your letter, you have named the Hall of the Cooper Institute, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 13th June. That time and place will be agreeable to me.
Yours, very respectfully,
J. W. GERARD.

NATIONAL SANITARY CONVENTION.—The delegates from New-York and vicinity are invited to meet in the City Hall, Room No. 8, TO-DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12 o'clock. The delegates from Common Council will leave at 6 P. M. by the Fall River route.
C. C. PINCKNEY, Secretary.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

TREMONT.—WANTED TO PURCHASE, A COMfortable dwelling-house, with a good improved lot, on the main avenue, (not on the railroad,) in the village of Tremont, Westchester Co., N. Y. No agent need apply. Address, for one week, stating terms, W., Box No. 107 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SMALL, COMFORTABLE BRICK house, in New-York City or Brooklyn, in a good neighborhood, for which cash will be paid. Must be convenient to cars or ferry. Address, by letter, D. M. No 78 East Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON THE 7TH OF JUNE, INST., A PROMISsory note, dated June 8, 1860, for $200, payable in 30 days, drawn by J. D. Flynn, No. 42 Columbia-st., New-York, to the order of Jas Carman. All persons are forbid negotiating said note, as payment thereof has been stopped.
JOSEPH CARMAN, No. 368 8th-st., New-York.

LOST CHILD.—LEFT HER PLACE ON 8TH inst., Sarah Henry, 7 years old, black hair, dark blue eyes, green and red woolen dress, calico apron; a very bright child. Send her or word to No. 36 West 46th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S,
These celebrated cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and Blank-book manufacturers, No. 98 Fulton-st. Orders respectfully solicited.

TO PRINTERS.—WANTED TO BUY, FOR CASH, one of Hoe's or Taylor's double medium drum cylinders, second-hand. Address C., A. WILHELMUS, Printer, No. 42 Ann-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

READE-STREET.

FOR SALE—Two valuable plots on the north and south sides of Reade-st., between Hudson and Greenwich sts.; the one 100 feet front, and the other 75 feet front.
Also, a lease property between Church-st. and West Broadway. Apply to
ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer,
No. 25 Wall-st.

A. CARD.

TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE 19TH WARD.—J. J. SMITH & CO. having opened an office at No. 760 3d-av. for the sale, exchange, renting and insuring property, loaning money on bond and mortgage, and collecting rents and interest, solicit the patronage of property holders of the above ward, and others requiring their services.
References—HON. JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
A. M. BURR, Esq., No. 18 Wall-st.

PROSPECT PARK LOTS, BROOKLYN.
For Sale by MERRIAM & HUSBARD,
No. 18 William-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE TWO first-class 4-story brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 34 and 36 West 31st-st., south side, between 5th-av. and Broadway; the houses are each 25 by 60, lots 25 by 98.9. Also, the valuable 4 story brown-stone house and lot No. 50 West 16th-st., south side, between 5th and 6th avs.; house is 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. Also, the handsome 3-story high stoop brick house and lot No. 118 West 15th-st., south side, between 6th and 7th avs; house 20 feet front, lot 20 by 103.3. All these houses are in good order, and contain all the modern improvements. For further particulars apply to JACOB CAMPBELL, Jr., Pacific Bank, Broadway.

PROPERTY FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The Second Reformed Presbyterian Church in Mulberry-st., near Grand-st., having an opportunity to purchase a property better suited to their wants, will dispose of that they now hold at much below its value, if applied for immediately. Three full lots, (75x100,) with a substantial brick church edifice thereon. Proposals for the purchase of the above, or exchange for a smaller and less expensive property, will be received up to the 13th of June, by WM. MATHEWS, No. 54 Catharine-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—TWO NEW BROWN-stone houses in 46th-st., west of 6th-av., three stories, high stoop and under-cellar; 21 feet 6 inches front and rear by 48 feet deep; built in the very best possible manner; solid walnut stairs; halls tiled; cedar inside blinds plate glass, &c., &c. Price $11,000 each. Also, one adjoining 22 feet front with an extension or tea-room 9 by 18 feet. Price $13,000. Inquire of the owner, on the premises.
JOHN C. SARES.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location, Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon-avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

WATER-POWER AND FACTORY FOR SALE.—A never-failing water-power and stone factory for sale, 35x50 feet, 4 stories high, with 1-story building adjoining, 25x36 feet, all in perfect order, on the Bronx River, 18 miles from New-York, at Tuckahoe depôt, on the Harlem Railroad. Inquire of D. HODGMAN, No. 27 Maiden-lane.

FOR SALE—A FINE PLOT OF GROUND, CONtaining about 25 lots, situate on Fulton and Classon avs., and Lefferts, Brooklyn, together with large frame-house, well built and in perfect order. Good stable, &c. The grounds are handsomely laid out, well shaded, and surrounded by a good stone wall. For particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS ON 2d-av.; is five stories high; all the modern improvements; no agent need apply; terms easy. Also, six four-story and basement houses on 2d-av.; are all new, with stores, and rented at 12 per cent. on price. Inquire of WM. FETTRETCH, No. 155 East 32d-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with basement and undercellar, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 252-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DE LATANTE.

FOR SALE—50 ACRES OF THE BEST PROPERerty in Brooklyn, located on 3d-av. and 65th-st., Greenwood, Bay Ridge and Hamilton-av. Cars pass the grounds every 10 minutes. This property must be seen to be appreciated. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—ALL DESCRIPtions of real estate in City and country, including a choice selection of farms, building sites and country residences, with fine river views; locations healthy, and accessible to New-York by railroads and steamboats.
S. SEYMOUR, No. 81 Pine-st.

FOR SALE, EXCHANGE, OR TO LET—The store No 273 Pearl-st. 23½ feet front by 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. If let, the store will be improved to suit a first class tenant. Inquire of HARMER, HAYES & CO. No. 73 Beekman-st.

MURRAY-HILL LOTS FOR SALE.—Extra size, on 100 feet street, opposite a park, about half way between 5th and 6th avs., on 42d-st., with stable lots connecting on 43d-st. Apply to H. G. LAW, Fulton-st.

BROADWAY LOTS.—SEVERAL CHOICE PARcels of Broadway lots for sale at very low prices. Apply to JOHN M. C. CLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway, near 31st-st.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE BUILDING LOT ON 3d-av., below 29th-st. Size 25x100. At a reasonable price. Apply at No. 189 3d-av.
JOHN D. OTTIWELL.

TO LET.

TO LET,
And possession given immediately,
2d and 3d lofts of No. 5 College place.
Apply to
ATHERTON FLURE & CO.,
Nos. 105 and 107 Reade-street.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, AT A VERY low rent, a large and fine house, with an acre of land, a fine garden, &c., in Grand-st., between Lorimer and Leonard; two lamps before the door. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank.

TO LET—TWO DESIRABLE LAW OFFICES ON the 4th floor of the *Times* Building. Apply to GALE, COIT & HARRIS, same building.

OFFICES TO RENT IN THE SOCIETY LIBRARY.—Two large and well-lighted rooms, on the 3d floor of the Society Library building, on University place, near Union-square. To let until 1st May next. For price and further information inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., Metropolitan Bank.

TO RENT.—THE PLASTER AND WHITING mill, No. 12 South 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D.; advantageously situated, being within four blocks of Grand, Houston and Peck-slip ferries; in complete order with all necessary fixtures. Address F. DAVIS, Box No. 144 *Times* Office, with name and place of residence.

TO LEASE—THE SOUTH SIDE OF PIER NO. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st., for four years, from the first of last May. Apply to J. WIGHT & SON, No. 202 South-st., or on board steamer *Thomas E. Hulse*, foot of Spring-st.

TO LEASE—A PLOT OF GROUND OF ABOUT 18 acres on the 8th-av. and 125th-st., for a term of years. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st.; rooms large, and vacant lots adjoining for saw or rolling mills, &c.; engines 1,000 horse power. Lot of machinists tools for sale.

OFFICES TO LET IN THE BIBLE HOUSE.—Desirable offices in the Bible House, Astor-place; also, a suite of three offices, fronting on 3d-av. These offices are all heated without extra charge.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

TO LET—FIFTH-AVENUE.—A FIRST-CLASS dwelling house, above 26th-st., with all the modern improvements will be rented furnished throughout until the 1st of October to a respectable and careful tenant. Apply at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

TO LET—A HOUSE BEAUTIFULLY SITUATED on the East River, furnished; situation very healthful, excellent bathing, &c.; within one hour's distance of the City by steamboat or railroad. Apply to PHILIP R. WILKINS, No. 10 Pine-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE TO LET—At Stapleton, Staten Island, five minutes' walk from Stapleton Landing; consisting of eight rooms. For further particulars address T. H., Box No. 30 *Times* Office.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

260. HOW TO LIVE CHEAP. 260

In order to effect a great saving in your household expenses purchase your stock of TEAS, SUGARS, WINES, GROCERIES, FLOUR and PROVISIONS,
AT AGNEW'S, NO. 260 GREENWICH-ST.,
and thus secure the popular low prices for which this establishment has such a world-wide renown. Call and see for yourselves.
THOMAS B. AGNEW, Importer and wholesale and retail grocer, No. 260 Greenwich, corner of Murray-st.

WRIGHT, GILLIES & BROTHER,
DANDELION COFFEE.

A sovereign remedy for general debility, dyspepsia and bilious affections; strongly recommended by the Faculty. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of Coffee find this an excellent substitute, as it may nothing of medicinal qualities; is also much cheaper, requiring but half the quantity of ordinary coffee City Mills, Nos. 253, 255 and 257 Washington-st., New York.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH
PURE MILK.
Address T. W. DECKER, No. 155 East 27th-st.

FURNITURE.

BEST EXTENSION TABLES.
WILLIAM HEERDT,
Manufacturer,
No. 159 WOOSTER-ST.,
Between Prince and Houston sts., New York.
☞ A large assortment always on hand.

ENAMELED FURNITURE,
HEAD-QUARTERS,
No. 277 Canal-st.,
Four doors east of Broadway.
WARREN WARD.

HOTELS.

DONEGANA HOTEL,
NOTRE DAME-ST.,
MONTREAL. E. F. POPE.

CONSTIPATION (COSTIVENESS) AND dyspepsia completely cured without medicines, injections or baths, by Davy's Ervalenta Cracknels, an agreeable and nutritious vegetable food, manufactured from Wharton's original genuine ervalenta. Eminent chemists affirm that the ervalenta contains more nutriment than the best wheaten flour, in the ratio of 16 to 8. Certificates of their mild and beneficial influence on the stomach and bowels can be seen at the bakery. Manufactured and sold only by the subscriber, at his wholesale and retail variety cracker bakery. Price 30 cents per pound. ISAAC DAVY, No. 219 Forsyth-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

ELEGANT COUNTRY-SEAT
FOR SALE AT
NEW-HAMBURGH, ON THE HUDSON.

This beautiful country residence is located about 60 miles from this City, nine miles from Poughkeepsie, half a mile from the steamboat landing, and about the same distance from the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad.

The house is a substantially built building of two stories, to which, at but small expense, one or more stories can be added. The grounds surrounding the house exhibit great taste, in the well arranged evergreen and other trees, with vines and shrubbery, and with the beautiful lawn in front, and the well-stocked orchard in the rear, present a graceful picture—this portion of the estate comprising 29 acres.

North of the mansion house grounds are 17 acres of most excellent land.

South of the house are 36 acres of land, on the most elevated site in the neighborhood, commanding one of the most extensive and delightful views of the Hudson and of the surrounding country—six acres of this tract being well wooded, with fine growing trees, and watered by a never-failing spring.

The whole of t. is property, comprising in all 82 acres, will be sold together or separate, on favorable terms of purchase.

For further information in regard to the property apply to B. B. DYER, agent for A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. No. 957 Broadway, corner 23d-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET.—One of the most desirable country seats in the vicinity of New-York, and possessing unsurpassed advantages for a gentleman engaged in active business in town, yet wishing to reside in the country. The premises consist of a first-class mansion of large size, finished and furnished with all the modern improvements of a town residence, not excepting gas. The out-buildings consist of ample stable and coach house; gardener's lodge, porter's lodge, (at entrance;) carpenter's shop, tool house, &c. The grounds contain about 18 acres under a high state of cultivation, producing all the vegetables and fruits required for three or four families, and 25 tons of hay. The place is accessible in one hour from the business part of the City by either of the Brooklyn ferries and horse railroads, or a fine drive of 90 minutes. The place is perfectly healthy, and is offered for sale or to let only because the present occupant cannot afford to occupy it. For particulars, address Box No. 2,134 Post-office with real name. The place may be had by the 1st of July.

FOR SALE IN FISHKILL, DUTCHESS COUNTY.—A country seat, with 80 acres of choice land. There is a good and commodious house, lit with gas, and heated with furnace, with suitable out buildings, ice-house, &c. The ground surrounding the house is in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of large forest trees, evergreens, &c., shrubbery, and a choice collection of fruit trees of every variety, with grape-vines, &c., &c. This is a beautiful and healthy spot, convenient to churches, schools and post-office. Hack runs hourly to meet the different trains of the Hudson River Railroad. There are two other dwellings, suitable for farmer, gardener, &c. Least quantity of land, including all improvements will be sold, if so desired. In its vicinity are the country seats of several gentlemen. To any noxious of locating in the country, this offers every inducement, combining health, beauty of scenery and excellent society. For particulars, apply to CHARLES VANWYCK, No. 103 Fulton-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET OR LEASE.—BEAUTIful country seat on the banks of the Hudson River, at Riverdale, five minutes' walk from depôt, fourteen miles from Chambers-st., time 55 minutes, sixteen trains daily. The house is brick, hollow walls, two story and attic, contains twenty rooms, including billiard and bath rooms; piazza on three sides, water from unfailing springs higher than the house supply every part; all the modern improvements appertaining to a first class residence. Five or eight acres of land are attached to the premises; river and landscape view unsurpassed, neighborhood unexceptionable, perfectly healthy, and believed to be as desirable as any place on the River, being calculated for occupation in the Winter as well as the Summer. Apply to WILLIAM S. DUKE, No. 3 American Exchange Bank, Cedar-st., corner of Broadway.

TO LET OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—A country residence at Newburgh, being part of the well-known country seat of Mr. F. J. Betts. The house, which is now being fitted up and ornamented in superior style; is large and commodious, containing eight bedrooms and three attic rooms for servants, and commands a charming view of Newburgh Bay. It will be let alone, or with the garden, grape-houses, fruit-orchard, and about thirty acres of land. The vines, of the choicest varieties of foreign grapes, are in full bearing, yielding an abundant supply of fruit for a large family. Terms moderate. For particulars, apply to Hon. JUAN N. NAVARRILL, Newburgh. F. J. BETTS, New-Haven, Conn.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT at Northampton, Mass., furnished or unfurnished; premises comprising from 40 to 50 acres of land beautifully diversified by groves, lawns, orchard, garden and forest; commanding a view of the Connecticut River and valley. Mount Tom and Mount Holyoke, etc. Mansion gothic in style and built in the best manner; barn one of the largest and best in Hampshire County. All the buildings less than five years old and in fine order. Gardener's cottage in connection with the premises. Much less than cost asked for the place and terms made easy. For particulars inquire of H. KIRKLAND, Esq., Northampton Court-house.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—In Westchester County, 20 miles from the City, one hour by railroad, convenient to cars and steamboats, churches, &c.; handsome and convenient house, 40x48; good

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT
for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 8 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
HAVE
NO. 8 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK,
Commercial LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes.
CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c.
Bills on Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CALIFORNIA BONDS.
INTEREST COUPONS of CALIFORNIA State and SAN FRANCISCO City Bonds bought, or collected on favorable terms, by
L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 104 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 56 William-st. Is SUNDAY STOCK and other sales at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Prize current issued semi-monthly.

LOAN FOR $1,200,000 FOR THE DEficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Section three, Article seven, of the Constitution.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the Act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government, passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Section three of Article seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that sealed proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 26th day of June next, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, for a loan of TWELVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which transferable certificates of stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under section three, Article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1877. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum if the offers are not such as, in their opinion, are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany.

The money will be required to be paid five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 15th day of June next.

Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State on account of the "Canal Fund," in the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany, at interest on the loan will commence on the first day of July next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the Stock held by them, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in the City of New-York; and all other Stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the City of Albany.

Canal Department, Albany, May 3, 1860.
ROBERT CAMPBELL, Lieutenant Governor.
SIMEON DRAPER, Comptroller.
PHILLIP DORSHEIMER, Treasurer.
CHARLES G. MYERS, Attorney-General.

$500,000 EIGHT PER CENT LAND GRANT MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW-ORLEANS RAILROAD COMPANY.
(Texas Division.)

Secured by a mortgage upon one hundred and six (106) miles of railroad and its appurtenances, of the estimated cost of $2,000,000, and upon seven hundred and ninety-eight thousand (798,000) acres of valuable land, are now offered to the public as one of the most desirable and reliable securities at present upon the market.

THIS ROAD
Is the Texas Division of the great trunk line which, within twelve to eighteen months, will connect Houston, Galveston and every important point in Texas, with New-Orleans, and in communication with the lines running North, and already completed, place New-York within 60 hours of Houston.

THE BONDS
Will be redeemable on 1st November, 1876, bear 8 per cent. interest, coupons payable semi-annually, on 1st May and 1st November, in the City of New-York.

As additional security for prompt payment of the coupons, pending the completion of the entire Road, are mortgaged by special trust-deed 96,800 acres of land, together with town lots and individually donated lands, at present valued at $600,000.

Maps, prospectuses, copies of charter, trust deeds, land grants, and every information may be had upon application to
C. CONGREVE & SON,
No. 4 Pine-st., or
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & ROBERTSON,
No. 36 William-st., Merchant's Exchange.

NOTICE.—TO THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDholders of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company: Notice is hereby given that in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors of the New-Orleans, Jackson and Great Northern Railroad Company, adopted April 21, 1857, creating a sinking fund, proposals will be received at the office of said Company, in New-Orleans, La., up to the last day of June next, inclusive, for the purchase of First Mortgage Bonds of the Company to the amount of fifty thousand dollars. On the day above named the bids in the forms of said proposals will be opened by the Board of Directors and purchases made to the above-named extent, payable in dollars at the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana, from those whose bids are most favorable to the Company, the Board reserving the right to reject all bids except for the sum deemed proper.
RICHARD W. CRAIG, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., June 13, 1860.

Capital	$150,000
Surplus over	147,000

This Company have to-day declared a dividend of Seven and a half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.

They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding Scrip, payable on Tuesday, on the 10th day of February next, in cash.

They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859 of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CO.,
No. 67 Cedar-st., New-York, May 9, 1860.
THE HOLDERS OF THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS OF THIS COMPANY.—All parties who have not availed themselves of the privilege of extending, in accordance with the 1st Proposition of December 15th, 1858, and who desire to do so, will oblige the Company by presenting their bonds for extension as soon as possible, in order that the arrangement may be completed before the 15th of June next.
C. C. CLARK, Treasurer.

AMERICAN, ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC SHIP CANAL COMPANY, of Nicaragua, Chartered 20th August, 1849; Incorporated 9th March, 1850.—Office No. 38 Broadway, New-York, June 11, 1860.—A special meeting of stockholders will be held at this office on THURSDAY the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of ratifying the convention made on the 1st day of this Company with the Government of Nicaragua, and signed at Managua on the 3d of April last.
JOHN E. BOLTON, Vice-President.

RHODE ISLAND EXCHANGE BANK.—Pursuant to a decree of the Supreme Court, entered upon the 16th day of March, 1860, the holders of the stock of the Rhode Island Exchange Bank of East Greenwich, are requested to deposit the same with the Receiver, at the Greenwich Bank, East Greenwich, on or before the 1st day of August, 1860, to be entitled to a dividend of the assets of the Bank.
JOHN T. KNOWLES,
March 27, 1860. Receiver.

MARINER'S SAVINGS BANK.—NO. 1 THIRD Avenue. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits of $500 and under, and at the rate of 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before the 1st of July will bear interest from the 1st of July.
THOMAS B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

A TAMEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of the NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY, held the 11th day of June, 1860, a semi-annual dividend of four per cent. was declared on common and preferred stock, payable on and after the 30 day of July next, at the Transfer office of the Company, No. 52 Washington-st., New-York. The transfer books will be closed from the 16th instant to 3d proximo.
A. H. FAILIN, Treasurer and Secretary.

WHITEBREAST MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO. COMPANY.—Holders of the Bonds of this Company, issued under the mortgage held by the undersigned, are requested to forward them without delay to the subscriber, in order that they may be produced before the Master in Chancery in the proceedings now pending in the Court of Chancery in Virginia.
JOHN P. CROSBY, Trustee for Bondholders,
No. 1 Hanover-st., New York.
New-York, June 4, 1860.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The holders of the First Issue of the Land Grant Bonds of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, are requested to call on or send their address, with the number of bonds held by them, numbered from 1 to 250 to the MANAGING AGENCY, No. 58 Wall-st., where information respecting their interest may be obtained.

BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN AT THIS BANK for subscription to the 5,000 of the Capital Stock of the Union Bank of Missouri, which will be soon all already subscribed, will make paid up Capital on 1st January, 1861, $1,000,000. A statement of the condition of the Union Bank can be seen at the bank of the state of New-York.
C. W. PUMR, Cashier.

TOLEDO AND WABASH RAILWAY COMPANY.—NOTICE.—The coupons due Aug 1 1860, on the first mortgage bonds of the Toledo and Illinois and Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Companies, will be paid on presentation at the office of OAKLEY & CO., No. 58 Wall-st., with interest to the date June 11, 1860.
B. WILSON, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSE INSURANCE COMPANY,
New-York, May 30, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday, June 4, 1860. HENRY J. OAKLEY, Secretary.

ALL KINDS OF STOCKS, BONDS, &c., bought and sold on commission, for cash or on time, at Brokers' Board or private sale. Interest allowed on deposits, and advances made on securities. Annual Circular furnished on application by
THOMAS DENNY & CO., No. 39 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE & WATERTOWN RAILROAD.—The subscribers will purchase, at par, any due Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of the Milwaukee & Watertown Railroad Company.
LIVER & GREENLEAF, No. 30 Exchange-place.

$15,000 ILLINOIS RIVER RAILROAD FULTON COUNTY, Ill., 8 per cent. bonds, and other first-class securities, for sale by
JOHN J. THOMAS, No. 9 Maiden-lane.

CALIFORNIA FUNDS AND COUPONS bought or collected by
A. BELMONT & CO., No. 50 Wall-st.

FINANCIAL.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No. 50 Wall-st
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents.

ÆTNA FIRE INSURANCE CO., OF N. Y.
OFFICE No. 56 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 6, 1860.
At an election held on MONDAY, June 4, the following gentlemen were elected Directors of this Company for the ensuing year:

DIRECTORS.

Jacob Brouwer,	John D. Ward,
Roswell Hinsdale,	James Thompson,
H. L. Marsh,	Chas. H. Clayton,
F. L. Foulke,	F. A. Thompson,
G. C. Satterlee,	Thos. A. Bonn,
Joseph Jamison,	G. B. Satterlee,
Wm. Whitewright,	T. O. Chardavoyne,

At a subsequent meeting of the Board held this day, JACOB BROUWER was unanimously reelected President for the ensuing year.
LIVINGSTON SATTERLEE, Secretary.

AMERICAN ZOOLOGICAL AND BOTANICAL SOCIETY.
Books for subscription to the capital stock of $500,000, in shares of $100 each, in the American Zoological and Botanical Society, will be opened on MONDAY, June 4, at the office of the Treasurer, Wilson G. Hunt, No. 39 Park place, and at the office of Duncan, Sherman & Co., corner Pine and Nassau sts., and continue open from day to day until further notice. Ten per cent. will be required in cash, the balance to be paid to the Treasurer on demand, when ordered by the Council.
WILSON G. HUNT,
WALTER SHERMAN,
ROBERT L. STUART.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 104 NASSAU-ST.,
Draw Exchange on San Francisco in large or small amounts, on liberal terms.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE LAND GRANT BONDS.—The undersigned, a Committee of the Land Grant Bondholders of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company, request the Bondholders to send in their names, with the amount of Bonds held by them, and the numbers of said Bonds to NATHL. ROSS Secretary of said Committee, at the office of Messrs. Stoddard & Co., No. 45 Exchange place, to the end that by circulars and otherwise, they may be kept advised of matters touching their interest, during the progress of legal proceedings, and with a view to an organization of the Bondholders for the purchase of the Road.
JOSEPH H. JACKSON, Poughkeepsie.
CHARLES H. ROBERTS, Poughkeepsie.
JONATHAN RANDOM, Poughkeepsie.
CASPAR D. SMITH, Poughkeepsie.
GEO. B. SATTERLEE, New-York.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, New-York.
CHARLES CONGDON, New-York.
D. M. HUGHES, New-York.
N. J. COWDREY, New-York.
NATH'L ROSS, Brooklyn.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST. June 13, 1860.
DIVIDEND.—The Depositors are hereby notified that a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND, at the rate of SIX PER CENT per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over that amount, which have been deposited at least three months previous to the FIRST OF JULY, will be allowed to depositors, payable on and after the 16th of July, during the hours of business, at the Bank.
All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest from the 1st of July. Bank open daily, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.
Interest will be allowed on all sums deposited on or before Thursday, the 12th of July, the same as if deposited on the 1st.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
C. H. WHITNEY, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 Warren-st. Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount.
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evenings from 4 to 7 P. M.
N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.
JOHN D. GASTER, President.
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

P. W. GALLAUDET
HAS REMOVED TO NO. 11 PINE-ST., where he will continue to buy and sell on commission, HARDWARE, METAL, and other BUSINESS PAPER.

NEW-ORLEANS AND MOBILE FUNDS Bought by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION,
NEW-YORK, June 9, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR MILK.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 12 o'clock, M., of the 20th inst., for supplying Blackwell's and Randall's Island, and Bellevue Hospital, foot of 26th-st., East River, with pure, sweet unskimmed country Milk of the best quality, from the 1st July, 1860, to the 31st March, 1861. All information relative to the above will be furnished on application at their office.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, No. 6 STATE-ST., NEW-YORK, June 1, 1860.—Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 15th inst., for furnishing at Governor's Island and Fort Hamilton, Harbor of New-York, thirteen hundred tons gross weight best quality red ash anthracite coal, of such a size as may be required, to be well screened and piled in the usual yards at the expense of the contractor, at the respective places of delivery.
Sealed proposals will also be received at the same place, and at the same time, for furnishing at Governor's Island one hundred cords best quality merchantable oak wood, to be piled on the wharf at the expense of the contractor.
The delivery of each of the above-mentioned articles to commence on or before the 1st day of July next, and to be continued in such quantities of each as may be required, until the whole shall have been delivered, which shall be on or before the 31st day of October next.
Bonds with two sureties will be required for the faithful execution of any contract which may be made.
Payments will be made at this office upon the delivery of one fourth the quantity of coal or one half the quantity of wood above mentioned, upon the certificate of the officers whose duty it may be to receive it.
Persons offering proposals will please indorse them "Proposals for coal," or "Proposals for wood," as the case may be.
D. D. TOMPKINS,
Colonel and Assistant Quarter-Master General U. S. Army.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Tuesday, the 26th day of June, at 12 o'clock M., for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12 in said Ward, pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 24 Cro by-st. Proposals must be indorsed, "Proposals for altering and repairing Ward School-house No. 12, Seventh Ward," and be accompanied with the names of two responsible and approved sureties. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interests to do so.
New-York, June 12, 1860. JOHN DUFFY,
RICHARD POULLON,
School Officers of Seventh Ward.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the Third Article of the First Title of the Fifth Chapter of the Second Part of the Revised Statutes.—EDWARD B. BENNETT, of the village of Gloversville, in the County of Fulton, an insolvent debtor. Notice first published May 16, 1860. The creditors of said insolvent are required to appear before Hon. JOHN KELLY, County Judge and Fifth County of Fulton, pursuant to an order of said Judge, made on the 11th day of June, 1860, at the Court-House in the village of Johnstown in said County of Fulton, on the 4th day of August, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment of said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts pursuant to the prayer of his petition.—Dated May 14, 1860.
McINTYRE FRASER,
my16 lawSw* Attorney for said insolvent.

NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR THE DIScharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes.—SQUIRE WOOD, insolvent. Notice first published May 19, 1860. Creditors to appear before Hon. Justice Sedgwick, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at the Court-House in the village of White Plains, in the County of Westchester, on the 9th day of July, 1860, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.
GILBERT F. ACKERMAN,
JAMES S. BRUSH,
Executors.
jan6aw W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HOWell C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings: Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against THOMAS MAHONEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executrix of her residence at the Mansion House, Nicks-st., in the city of Brooklyn on or before the 1st day of September next.—Dated Jan. 2, 1860.
HELEN R. MASTERSON, Executrix.
jan1-lawSw W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against KATHARINE CAMPBELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. B. SALISBURY, No. 16 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next. Dated New-York, Jan. 10 1860.
WILLIAM B. SALISBURY,
CORNELIUS L. EVERITT,
Executors.
jan16aw W*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RACHEL MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence Third-avenue, corner of One hundred and Thirtieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of September next.—Dated New-York, March 30, 1860.
ISABELLA MITCHELL,
ap31 lawSw W* Administratrix.

REMOVALS.

WOOD BROTHERS
Have removed to
No. 206 BROADWAY.

In directing notice to their removal,
WOOD BROTHERS
Beg to call attention to their large variety of Open Carriages, of new designs, made expressly for Central Park and watering-place driving, with great regard to the ease, comfort, lightness and strength.

This stock is superior to any ever before presented to the public, and well worthy the inspection of those who desire an article beautiful in design and finish, unexceptionable in taste, and reliable in construction.

Drawings and specifications will be furnished to persons at a distance on application by let

MEDICAL.

OAK ORCHARD ACID SPRINGS.
These Springs are situated in the valley of the Oak Orchard Creek, in the town of Alabama, Genesee Co., N. Y., eight miles south of the village of Medina, on the Erie Canal and fourteen miles from Batavia.
The principal Acid Springs are three in number; besides these there are six others. They are all located within a circuit of about fifty rods. The medicinal qualities of the waters are fully shown in the subjoined testimonials. They contain a very large amount of Sulphur, Sulphuric Acid Sulphate of Lime, and Proto-Sulphate of Iron. The great medicinal virtues possessed by the waters depend very largely upon the presence, in such unusual quantities, of these curative substances.
Hundreds of cases of disease, especially those resulting from the scrofulous diathesis, have been cured by their use.
In skin diseases—even in confirmed leprosy—the waters have been signally successful.
Opinions of medical and scientific gentlemen are given in the circulars. The following eminent gentlemen speak in strong terms of the medicinal value of these waters:—Prof. EMMONS T. ROGERS, Asst. M. D., of Albany; Jas. McNAUGHTON, M. D. of Albany; EDWARD SPRING, M. D., of New-York; Dr. R. CAMPBELL of Pittsfield, Mass.; Dr. J. S. BARNES, of Lockport, N. Y. They recommend the waters confidently. Dr. Spring refers to a case of chronic diarrhea of several years' standing, which was cured by the use of the water. Dr. Rogers says: "I am satisfied that these waters are highly valuable as medicinal agents." Dr. Campbell says: "They must be highly beneficial for all chronic diseases of the stomach and bowels."
Dr. S. P. Wares read a paper on the subject of these Waters, before the Academy of Physicians, in the City of New-York, in which he states that the Waters possess decidedly tonic refrigerant and astringent properties; and that the class of diseases in which they are more particularly adapted are: Chronic affections of the digestive and urinary organs, and some of the cutaneous diseases: chronic dyspepsia; chronic diarrhœa; chronic dysentery; chronic diarrhœa; chronic gravels; diabetes; cases of passive hemorrhage, such as Purpura hæmorrhagica and the colliquative sweats of Hectic Fever. The Water may also be often used with advantage, he says in cases of low typhoid fevers; in convalescence from protracted fevers, to excite the appetite and promote digestion; in diarrhœa, particularly such as are dependent on a relaxed or ulcerated state of the mucous membrane of the intestines. In calculous affections or lithiasis, attended with phosphatic sediments, it is the suitable remedy, being preferable to muriatic acid, as being more solvent and less apt, by continued use, to disorder the stomach. In febrile diseases it can be used, properly diluted, as a refrigerant to diminish thirst and preternatural heat. In skin diseases—in those forms of dyspepsia connected with an alkaline condition of the stomach as in pyrosis, or water brash, it will prove better than hydrochloric acid. In cases of Colica pictonum and other injurious consequences arising from the use of lead, this water will prove to be a valuable antidote. In chronic ophthalmia, in erysipilis, chronic mucous catarrh, and humid asthma, chronic ophthalmia, (externally,) as a gargle in ulcerated sore throats, in cases of salivation, and in leucorrhœa and gleet, and also in piles
When taken internally, a wine-glassful of the Water, diluted, taken three times a day, is sufficient for an adult.
Other testimonials from physicians, and other respectable individuals, may be seen on application to the Agent.
Circulars supplied on liberal terms.
No Water genuine unless procured from
H. W. BOSTWICK, Sole Agent,
Metropolitan Hotel Buildings,
No. 574 Broadway, New-York.
Sold also by HEGEMAN & CO., Nos. 191 386, 511, and 785 Broadway, and by THOS. T. GREEN, corner 14th-st. and Broadway.

NEW BOOK
A practical work just published, from the pen of Dr. M. BOERWICK, on the Causes, Treatment of youthful practices, with hints before marriage.
"This is a most useful book, and on a subject of vital importance to the young before marriage, and should be in the hands of every youth, parents and guardians."—Boston Medical and Surgical Journal.
For sale by the Publishers & COMPANY, No. 832 Broadway. Price for the small edition, 50 cents; large, $1. All letters must contain two letter stamps.

DR. CHARLES ALBERT,
FROM PARIS,
No. 548 Broadway, New-York.
ALLEZ LE CONSULTER.
Celebrated TURKEY BLOOD PILLS, for ladies, 25 and $5 the box.

THIESEMAR.
COUNTERFEITS OF THE PATENT IMPERIAL, EUROPEAN and COLLEGIATE SEALS are upon each wrapper around THIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, and every package is accompanied by a book of 124 pages, replete with the most invaluable information. To be had, wholesale and retail from Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st.; New-York. Those in the country can be consulted, as usual, from 11 till 3, and from 6 till 8 in the evening; on Sundays from 11 till 2. Thiesemar No. 1 effectually removes general and local debility, premature decay, spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences of excesses; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence. Any one retaining it invaluable to those about being married, even in the decline of life its invigorating powers are astonishing. Thiesemar No. 2 has superior properties in those cases where copaiva and cubebs have been administered. Thiesemar No. 3 entirely eradicates all impurities from the system in most obstinate cases, any symptoms thus obviating the necessity of the influencing and often pernicious mineral. Thiesemar Nos. 1, 2, and 3, being in the form of an agreeable lozenge is portable and may be taken with the utmost facility while traveling by sea or land. Single case $5, 4 cases in 1, $9; or in $21 cases, thereby saving $7. Forwarded by Dr. BARROW, on receiving a remittance, from the 194 Bleecker-st. Consultations from 11 till 2, and from 6 till 8. Sunday 11 to 2. Sold by F. C. Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and J. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

DR. WATSON TREATS ALL FORMS OF certain class of disease with a success which has won for him the confidence of the public. The remedies are safe and cause no interruption from business. Dr. WATSON'S work—"The Cause and Cure"—has been pronounced by the reviewers as the best popular compendium on all diseases of the private nature, including spermatorrhœa and debility, the results of early abuse, errors and other causes. "Should be read by all persons previous to marriage."—Medical Gazette. Fine colored plates. Price $1. To be had of CHARLES WILLIAMS, No. 415 Broadway, New-York, and of the author, at his private residence, No. 459 Bridge-st., second block west of Broadway, from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
Separate consulting rooms.

DR. LAMBRONT'S PARIS, LONDON AND NEW-YORK MEDICAL ADVISER, AND MARIAGE GUIDE IN ONE VOLUME, AND WORK ON DISEASES OF MEMORY, INCAPACITY, GENERAL DEBILITY, LOSS OF MEMORY, INDECISION, NERVOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, PHYSICAL DECAY, SELF-ABUSE &c., 50th edition. Over 400 pages, 12mo. cloth, and 100 illustrations and engravings. Price $1. Sold and mailed also, free of postage, by R. G. LAWRENCE No. 1 Vesey-st., Astor House, N. Y.

All who would avoid unnecessary and barbarous treatment with mercury, copaiba, injections, cauterizations, quack specifics, sanitates, instruments, &c., should purchase the author's invaluable work, or consult him at No. 641 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 7 to 9.

DR. R. CORBETT MAY BE CONSULTED, confidentially, at his office, No. 19 Duane-st. In years gone by he has devoted his time to the study of those and many carried diseases, peculiar Dr. C. to make permanent cures, no matter how desperate the case may appear; strictures of the urethra, genital weakness, impotency, and in fact, all diseases affecting the urinary organs treated on an entirely new plan. The victims of evil placed completely in the power of those who may have suffered from the mad or ignorant pretensions of medical impostors, are particularly invited to call. N. B.—See Dr. C.'s diplomas in his office as member of the New-York University, (Medical College,) and College of Surgeons, London. No charge unless perfectly cured. Office hours, 8 A. M., to 8 P. M.

DR. WARD, NO. 483 BROADWAY, PERforms the only permanent and satisfactory cure of private diseases. Remember afflicted, that by consulting Dr. WARD, you will immediately experience that Richard's himself again. All other remedies engendered by Dr. WARD's primary Friend. Price and book gratis. Female diseases successfully treated. His Monthly Pills, $1 per box, never fail of effect intended. Recommended to ladies. Office No. 481 Broadway, next wall of the Theatre up stairs. Attendance till 10 P. M. Patients see only the Doctor himself. Come, send, or write.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED, AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women has just published the 150th edition of his valuable book entitled "THE HANDMAID TO MARRIAGE, or MEDICAL COMPANION," strongly intended for those whom peculiar circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Sold at his office, No. 129 Lexington-st., New York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,294 New-York City. For sale at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 19 Ann-st.

TO INVALIDS.—SEE ADVERTISEMENT THUS headed under "New Publications."

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE Have disappointed of a cure by the calling on Dr. [illegible] at first. The Uterine Dispenser, No. 3 Division-st., N. Y. City, established in 1854, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr. Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless the remedy is used. It is a vital, and cannot be other than a not genuine any where but at the old office. No 3 Division-st. Book for nothing that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and indulgence in oneself and with elaborate colored engravings, portrayals every feature and phase of disease exposes the fallacy of the ordinary quack nostrum for the cure of sexual as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

DENTISTRY.

N. P. GRIFFIN & BROTHERS, DENTISTS, No. 316 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 241 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, still continue to insert full or partial sets of teeth, on their improved atmospheric plates, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on silver, $25; Amber or Rubber from $10 to $15; on Gold, $30; Continuous Gum $30; partial sets on gold, $3 per tooth; silver, $1; teeth filled with gold, $1; Quartz, Bone, Silver and Tin, 50 cents. Teeth extracted without pain, 25 cents.

A CLEAN AND WHOLESOME APPEARance of the mouth is the strongest LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION.—Pain and loss of teeth entirely prevented by my new method of filling, which is warranted. Spoilt and fancy ingeniously restored without sensation. Old sets exchanged, altered or repaired; and new sets in handsome style.
VINCENT E. SAFE, Dentist,
No. 308 Broadway, corner of 18th-st.

UP-TOWN DENTISTRY AT POPULAR PRICES.—Persons in want of whole or partial sets of teeth, or teeth filled, cleaned, extracted, &c., will do well to call on Dr. WALTON, corner 4th-av. and 28th-st., and examine their very moderate charges and style of work.

L. HUNTER, GRADUATED SURGEON Dentist, has removed to No. 50 West 20th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

MAGNIFICENT YACHT FOR SALE LOW, 80 feet keel, 90 feet on deck, keel boat, draws some 6 feet of water, very fast and safe; large cabin, gilded and decorated in finest manner, and furnished complete; has berths, closets, water-closets, &c., and is ready for immediate use; will be sold for less than half her value. Apply at O. E. INGERSOLL'S largest and cheapest Wooden and Metallic Boat Bazaar in the world, No. 249 South-st., near Pike-st.

STEAMBOATS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK On and after June 1 the new and elegant iron steamer FLUSHING, fitted up with water tight compartments, will run in connexion with the favorite steamer ENOCH DARLING daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Leave Flushing.	College Point.
6 30 A. M.	6 45 A. M.
7 45 A. M.	7 55 A. M.
10 00 A. M.	direct through to New-York.
11 00 A. M.	11 15 A. M., stopping at 12th-st.
2 15 P. M.,	direct through to New-York
3 00 P. M.	3 15 P. M., stopping at 12th-st.
5 15 P. M.	5 30 P. M., stopping at 12th-st.

Returning, leave New-York from Fulton Market wharf
8 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point
9 30 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 12th-st.
12 00 A. M. for Flushing and College Point, stopping at 12th-st
1 00 P. M., direct through to Flushing.
4 00 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
5 15 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
6 45 P. M. for Flushing and College Point.
Fare 15 cents. Sunday school pic-nics and excursion parties taken at reduced rates.
WM. M. SMITH, Superintendent.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.
STEAMER THOMAS POWELL
Leaves foot of Jay-st. every AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

JUNE, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S and BROWN'S DOCK, FAIR HAVEN and MILL RIVER.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wednesday, June 13, 9½ A. M.	Wednesday, June 13, 3½ P. M.
Thursday, June 14, 9½ A. M.	
Friday, June 15, 11½ A. M.	Thursday, June 14, 3 P. M.
Saturday, June 16, 2 P. M., coming to Long Dock.	Friday, June 15, 3½ P. M.
Sunday, June 17, 7 A. M.	Sunday, June 17, 3½ P. M.
	Monday, June 18, 6½ A. M.

FERRY TO CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NAUSHON will run daily to this popular place of Summer resort for the season, commencing on SATURDAY, June 9, as follows:
Leave West 30th (Canal) st., 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Spring-st. at 9½ A. M., 12½ P. M., 3½ P. M.; leave Pier No. 1, N. R., 10 A. M., 1 P. M., 4 P. M. Touching at Fort Hamilton. Last trip from the Island, 6½ P. M. Fare, 25 cents, including a return ticket to the City.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS.—ASTORIA, HAVERSTRAW AND NEW-YORK.—The Steamer MANHATTANO, Capt. JOHN TOWNSEND
Will leave Astoria at 6.35, 8 and 10.5 A. M., and 2.30, 4.55 and 6.20 P. M.
Will leave Pelton Market-slip at 7.15 and 9 A. M., and 1, 4, 5.15 and 7 P. M.
Landing at Hunter's Point each way. Fare 10 cents.
H. N. GAGE, Agent.

MORNING LINE FOR FERNCLIFF, CALDwell's, Verplanck's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AURORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8 A. M. EVERY DAY, (without exception.) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Ames-st.,) and 28th-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER JOHN BROOKS leaves Peck-slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Passage 50 cts. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR SALE—STEAM FERRY-BOAT RIDGEWOOD, 90 tons burden, 90 feet long and in fine order. The RIDGEWOOD is well adapted for river navigation, and will be sold low. Apply at the office Navy-Yard Ferry Company, foot of Jackson-st., E. R.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY, COMMENCING TUESDAY, June 5, 1860. The new steamboat DANIEL DREW leaves foot of Jay-st. pier for Albany on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 4 A. M., landing at 30th-st., after June 6.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIEN

THE TURF.

Great Trotting Match at the Union Course, between George M. Patchen and Flora Temple; Two-mile Heats, in Harness, for $1,000—Patchen the Winner in Two Straight Heats.

The greatest match of the season, and the most interesting to the breeders of fast horses, came off yesterday, at the Union Course, L. I. Since the last trot between *Flora* and *Patchen*, much speculation has been going on, in the minds of the betting men, whether *Flora* could compete with the big horse in a two-mile race, and repeat. But when it was recollected that she had previously performed the task in 4 minutes 36½ seconds, and that in her previous trot with *Patchen* she had done a mile in 2:21 and 2:21½, all doubt seemed to vanish, and she had the call up to the morning of the race at 2 to 1, while yesterday morning the betting had gone up to 100 to 40 on her, and just after she had passed in front of the stands it stood at 100 to 35, at which figure considerable business was done with the *Patchen* men. While the betters were laying out the money, and sporting men generally hazarding their opinions, the *Flora* crowd were all alive for the event. The early trains of the Long Island Railroad dropped passengers at East New-York or Woodhaven, and two mammoth trains were taken out by Superintendent PALMER, at 2 o'clock, which carried 2,500 persons of all conditions to the Union Course. These were brought back in safety to New-York, notwithstanding the immense rush which generally occurs on these special trains. All the horse-railroad cars which converge at East New-York did a big business, and the track of the line of carriages and vehicles of all kinds which passed over the dusty roads was as distinctly marked by the cloud of dust as the line of fire on a prairie is traced by the smoke. The usual mixture of humanity and inhumanity met together, for an immense crowd of nearly 15,000 people were on the Course and stands, occupying every available point of observation. The gamblers abounded on all the approaches to the Course, and many a poor simpleton, who was green enough to suppose that he could tell under which thimble the pea was placed, or which of the three cards was the one he had been upon, lost his money. But these are everyday occurrences, almost everywhere, and of course they are to be met in all their glory at the race-course. Upon the arrival of the first train of cars some of the "roughs" made a dash for the back part of the inclosure, a few knowing ones having spotted a weak point in a twinkling. A couple of boards were wrenched off, and about three hundred klimed the gate keeper out of a dollar a piece by getting through the fence. Those in authority, however, rushed to the breach, and stopped the inroad a great deal quicker than they usually do. A set-to took place between a couple of the fancy men who occasionally "go in" on the Course as the best means of settling an account with some credit, both to themselves and the proprietors of the Course. Upon the arrival of the second train a party of half-grown boys were seen at the outside opening of the Grand Stand, hauling up by means of a rope a number of others; the *modus operandi* pursued was as follows: the party of the first part in possession, lowered the bight of a rope in which the parties outside seated themselves, and after being drawn up to the sill of the opening were incontinently seized by the collar and seat of the trousers and shoved head-first into the opening, amidst the laughter of the outsiders. The refreshment stands outside were well patronized, the lager at sixpence a glass, bringing large returns to the owners of the kegs of that non-intoxicating beverage, and washing down the dust in the throats of the crowds who partook of it. Inside the scores the arrangements were complete, various concoctions of chowder being the dish which was most called for, and sandwiches and oysters came and went with a rush.

Both horses answered the judge's signal to prepare, by coming in front of the stands. *Flora*, who was driven by Mr. MCMANN, was received with great cheering, and *Patchen*, who was driven by Mr. TALLMAN, received his share of applause; both looked in the finest condition, and went over the track several times. *Patchen* making the complete circuit.

FIRST HEAT.—Upon coming up to the score for the first attempt, *Patchen* had the track, with *Flora* slightly leading. TALLMAN was pulled up before crossing, and the judges rung *Flora* back again. The next attempt was successful, and *Patchen* immediately took a slight lead, which was reduced at the first turn; but on approaching the quarter pole *Patchen* just drew clear by a length, and *Flora*, in endeavoring to close the gap, got off her feet, and did not get to work again till *Patchen* had got a lead of four lengths. This she reduced by a smart brush to two lengths at the half-mile pole, and both horses went round the lower turn at great speed in about the same position; nor did it much alter, as *Patchen* passed the judges' stand only three lengths in advance. In going for the first turn, *Flora* made one of her dashes for the lead, and collared *Patchen*, who shook her off by a length in going round to the quarter pole. There *Flora* went up, but was caught by MCMANN instantly, without losing an inch, and in a tremendous burst along the back stretch, *Flora* lapped and headed *Patchen* by half a length; the speed was so great that *Patchen* went off his feet, and was not recovered till *Flora* had headed him half a dozen lengths, in which position both entered the lower turn; in going round, this was reduced, and the mare swung into the straight run only four lengths in advance; this was gradually reduced by *Patchen*, and at the gate, only two lengths separated them. Here *Patchen* was rapidly closing the gap, when up went *Flora* at the distance stand, and *Patchen* came over the score the winner of the heat by a length, in 4 min. 53¾ sec.

The cheers and waving of hats for *Pathen* were long and loud, and the betting went at $100 to $25 in his favor, and was taken freely.

SECOND HEAT—*Flora* had shown some signs of distress at the conclusion of the first heat, but she now came to the score quite lively, but refused the first attempt, as *Patchen*, besides the track, had a slight advantage in the start. The next trial succeeded, and both got off even; *Patchen* drew clear in going round the first turn, but was again collared by *Flora* at the quarter-pole, where the horses were neck and neck. In passing along the back stretch, *Patchen* gradually drew clear, and at the half-pole had a length ahead. At this point *Flora* broke up, but was caught again before *Patchen* had got three lengths in advance; in this position they swung into the home stretch, where *Flora* closed up a trifle, but was again shook off and both horses passed over the score amidst the utmost excitement, attended by cheers from the admirers of each, *Patchen* three lengths in advance. A burst from *Flora* had reduced the gap, in going round the turn, to a couple of lengths, which was further lessened at the quarter; but from this point the *prestige* of victory forsook *Flora*, as the stallion completely outfooted her, and at the half-mile post he headed her by four lengths, swinging into the straight run eight lengths in advance, increasing it on the home-stretch, where MCMANN began to lay the whip severely on poor *Flora*. During this time TALLMAN took it easy and looked back, and came in an easy winner of the heat with half a dozen lengths to spare, evidently not desirous of hazarding a break by hurrying up *Patchen* too much. Toe turn was 4:57½. The cheers and smiles among *Patchen's* friends was very marked.

Some people said that *Flora* was not driven up to her usual speed, and Mr. MCDONALD offered to trot the same race over again for $5,000.

RECAPITULATION.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Tuesday, June 12, at 3 o'clock, P. M., a match for $1,000, two miles and repeat in harness. JAMES D. MCMANN names b. m. *Flora Temple*; D. TALLMAN names br. s. *George M. Patchen*. Good day and good track.

	1st heat.	2d heat.
George M. Patchen	1	1
Flora Temple	2	2

Time of the 1st heat:

	Qr. mile. m. s.	Half-mile. m. s.	Mile. m. s.	2 Miles. m. s.
Patchen trots it in	0 36½	1 12	2 23	4 53¾

Time of the 2d heat:

Patchen trots it in	0 38	1 12	2 25	4 57½

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

ITEMS.—Yesterday, the body of JOHN HOGAN, who was drowned ten days ago at the foot of North Sixth-street, was recovered and an inquest held by Coroner MURPHY, when a verdict of death by accidental drowning was rendered.... A man named WM. SHORTEN attempted to strike a man standing on South Seventh-street, on Monday night, when the man dodged and SHORTEN fell heavily on the sidewalk, breaking both bones of one leg below the knee. He was taken to the City Hospital.... A party of sailors landed at Barren Island on Monday, for sand ballast, and while there managed to get into a fight with the Brooklyn offal contractors' men. Several were severely injured on both sides. The ringleaders were arrested and brought to this city for trial.... Sergeant HUNT, of the Fifth Precinct Police, yesterday recovered goods valued at $100, stolen from a Mrs. HAWLEY, in New-York, on the 6th of April last. The thief has not been captured.... Three men from New-York, named WILLIAM BROWN, EUGENE SULLIVAN and FRANCIS MOORE, were attacked on Monday night on Hamilton Avenue, near the ferry, by a party of rowdies, and severely beaten. MOORE had one of his arms dislocated. WILLIAM DOWD and FRANCIS DALY, two of the assaulting party, were arrested yesterday by Officer TUOMEY, of the Third Precinct, and they were committed for trial.... Hose Company No. 1, of the Eastern District Fire Department, proceed to Newark to-day to join in the Fire Department celebration there.... The regular monthly meeting of the Young Men's Christian Association was held in the Washington street Institute last evening. An essay was read, which was followed by the usual discussion.

ACCIDENTS.—A son of Officer BENNET, of the First Precinct Police, 2½ years old, was run over by an ice cart yesterday, on Orange-street, and fatally injured.... Detective RAYNOR, of the Police, had one of his feet badly crushed between two cars while attempting to jump from a train on Atlantic-street.

CRICKET.—SATELLITE CLUB VS. MANHATTAN CLUB.—These Clubs played their return match to-day on the Satellites ground, near the Mansion House, adjoining the Eckford Bass Ball ground, Williamsburgh.

THE COURTS.—CITY COURT CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—NOS. 26, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 38, 40, 7, 42, 9, 45, 48, 6, 19, 25, 49, 50. CIRCUIT COURT.—NOS. 57, 58, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 77, 81, 34, 39.

On the 28th ult., the monument erected to the memory of the Virginians surprised and slain at Wood's Barn, Roxbury, Pa., by the British troops in 1777, was inaugurated. Horatio Gates Jones delivered the principal address of the occasion.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Lyceum of Natural History.

PRESENTATION OF INTERESTING SPECIMENS.

The regular meeting of this body was held, on Monday evening, at their rooms in the Medical College in Fourteenth-street. There was a pretty full attendance, the President, Major DELAFIELD in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The Committee of Publication reported that Nos. 4 and 5 of the Annals were printed, and now ready for delivery.

Mr. BLAND presented a portion of a fossil tooth from the Falls of Alexandria, Red River, La. It formerly belonged to an elephant.

Dr. GREENE (J. W.) presented specimens of the bark and fruit of the berberee tree of South America, a species of nectandra named by SCHOMBURGK *N. Rodiæi*, in honor of Dr. RODIE, who first called attention to it. The fruit and bark are intensely bitter, and contain two alkaline principles, named, respectively, bebeerin and sipeerin (sipeeri being the Dutch name for the tree.) It is said to possess valuable antiperiodic properties, and has also been used with success in menorrhagia. The thuber is called green heart, and is much used by the ship builders of the Clyde. Dr. GREENE also presented the seeds of the sand-box tree, *Hura crepitans*, LIN. They are said to be drastic cathartics, and contain a limpid oil.

Mr. EDWARDS presented specimens of a substance called Natural Flannel, Meteoric Paper, and Sea Foam, from Long Island and Perkiomen Creek, Penn. He stated that they belonged to the conferroid and diatomaceous growths.

Mr. MORRIS presented specimens of boiler iron, crystallized by the action of fire, being portions of a boiler lately used in the Deaf and Dumb Institution. When placed in the building the boiler was perfect, and of the best iron, but by continual action of the heat had become very brittle, so that a very slight blow would fracture it.

Dr. BROOKS exhibited some specimens of crystalized gold, from Sonora, California.

Dr. BUDD exhibited specimens of three species of a new genus of fluviatile shells from the Southern States, for which he proposes the name Melanianella.

Mr. BLAND exhibited photographs of some shells which were being prepared for the forthcoming volume of the annals.

Mr. LAWRENCE read a paper entitled "Catalogue of a Collection of Birds made by Mr. JOHN MCLENNAN along the line of the Panama Railroad, with Descriptions of some new Species, by G. N. LAWRENCE." This was referred to the Committee of Publication.

Mr. CORNEAL called the attention of the Society to an article extracted from the NEW-YORK TIMES, upon the recent shower of toads.

Mr. MORRIS called the attention of the members to an article in the *Century*, extracted from the "*Comptes rendus*," of Paris, on a new classification of the rocks of Scotland, by Sir R. J. MURCHISON.

The President stated that he had received letters on some specimens of the *Cicada Septendecim*, from Staten Island.

After some discussion the Society adjourned.

Political.

REPUBLICAN WARD MEETINGS LAST NIGHT.

The Republicans of the Sixth Ward held a ratification meeting at KESSLER'S Hotel. Mr. DAVID P. DURYEA presided. Resolutions expressing approval of the Chicago nominations, and a determination to support them, were passed unanimously. Speeches were made by ISAAC DAYTON, Esq., Dr. SNODGRASS, JOHN D. JOHNSON and Dr. DITTENHOFFER, and songs were given by the "Rail Splitters' Glee Club."..... The weekly meeting of the members of the Thirteenth Assembly District Campaign Club—a Republican Association of the Twenty-second Ward, but distinct from the Ward Association—was held last evening at No. 624 Eighth-avenue, Mr. JOHN H. DAVISON in the Chair. Some fifty new members were enrolled, and an adjournment took place for one week..... The members of the Nineteenth Ward Republican Association held a spirited meeting at the Third-avenue Railroad depôt. Hon. GUY R. PELTON presided. The object of the meeting was to decide upon the question of the erection of a wigwam at the corner of Third-avenue and Sixty-first-street. It was announced that $500 had already been subscribed for the purpose, and only $100 more being needed to complete the hut, it was determined to have the wigwam built.....

The first drill of the members of Company C of the "Rail-splitters' Battalion" took place at No. 659 Broadway, Col. CHARLES D. STOCKING conducting the drill. The Company, considering that they were unused to military evolutions, went through the preliminary marches and countermarches in good style. After the drill, the officers of the Battalion, Col. VAN ORDEN presiding, had a meeting, at which it was decided to call out all the Companies of the Battalion—four being thus far organized—and drill this evening in Washington Parade-ground.

Board of Supervisors.

LEGAL EXPENSES OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION—THE LAWYERS WHO POCKETED THE MONEY—ADJOURNMENT OVER THE BALTIMORE CONVENTION.

At a meeting of the Board of Supervisors yesterday afternoon,—Mr. STEWART in the Chair,—the sum of $150 was appropriated to purchase a safe for the Counsel to the Excise Commissioners, and $175 was voted for the purchase of fifty copies of the State laws and the same number of copies of the City Directory for 1860.

The Comptroller sent in a communication in response to a resolution of inquiry touching the moneys paid for law expenses of the Metropolitan Police Department since its organization. The sum total of money paid out is stated as $47,345 60, of which amount $26,550 was paid in 1858, $19 203 in 1859, and $1,552 60 thus far during the present year. Of this money $8,794 35 was paid to Mayor Wood, $14,150 to Brown, Hall & Co., $6 983 to David Dudley Field, $6,110 to Wm. Curtis Noyes, $4,000 to Wm. M. Evarts, $2,798 25 to Chas. O Conor, and the remainder to other parties. The communication states that, in addition to the amount specified as already expended for legal expenses, the Board, by the tax law of 1860, have power to raise a further sum of $18,565 as soon as an appropriation for this sum is made. On motion the communication was referred to the Committee on Annual Taxes.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Comptroller to prepare estimates of the additional appropriations required to be made for the present year to support the County Government, and before the 1st of the ensuing month transmit the same to the Board.

Several unsuccessful ballotings were had for a Clerk at the Eighth District Court, when the matter was laid over till the next meeting.

The bill of John H. Tobitt for $210 for printing the minutes and documents of the Board for the month of May was ordered to be paid. Some minor bills were passed upon, when an adjournment took place for two weeks. A speech made by Mr. TWEED, asking that an opportunity be given to the Democratic members to attend the Baltimore Convention, effected the lengthy adjournment.

Yachting.

ANNUAL REGATTA OF THE HOBOKEN YACHT CLUB.

This rival yachting affair to the New-York Yacht Club regatta will take place on Friday the 15th inst., under the auspices of the fair residents of Hoboken and a large number of other lady friends of the members. A steamboat has been engaged, so that they may accompany the yachts, the course to be sailed over being from in front of the Club-house at Hoboken to Buoy No. 15 on the west bank in the lower bay. The yachts will start from their moorings at 11 o'clock, and sail in four classes—first and second class decked yachts, and first and second class half-decked yachts. The officers of the Club for the present year are: Commodore, J. T. BACHE; Vice-Commodore, A. FOSTER HIGGINS; Recording Secretary, L. E. YORKE; Corresponding Secretary, J. SINCLAIRE; Treasurer, CONRAD FOX, (in England;) Measurer and Acting Treasurer, W. T. CUSHING.

The following is the list of yachts.

Decked Sloops.	Owners.	Length. Feet.	Tons.
Mallory	J. T. Bache	—	42
Louisa	H. Genet	—	24
Mary	J. E. Ebling	—	20
Alice	E. R. Morton	38	20
Secret	Crane and Mitchell	36	17
Daisy	A. Foster Higgins	—	15
Twilight	F. B. Young	—	15
Syren	S. B. Smith	—	13
Manhattan	Tryon and Oakes	26	8
Lotus	G. F. Chester	24	9
Wanderer	W. T. Cushing	27	8
Half-decked Sloops.			
Louise	Conrad Fox	35	—
Fanny Townley	Messrs. Wood	35	—
Vesper	H. Waldo	32	—
Alida	H. R. Westervelt	30	—
Jane	H. Myers	27	—
Restless	V. B. Livingston	27	—
Anna	W. H. Curtis	24	—
Lightfoot	F. R. Young	23	—
Sylvia	E. Harper	22	—
Maggie	H. R. Westervelt	21	—
Wee Drop	E. Perkins	20	—
(New yacht)	A. L. Dickenson	20	—
Steam Propeller.			
(Not named)	Rae Smith	—	—

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT DRILL.—The Sixty-ninth Regiment, Col. CORCORAN, held their third regimental drill last evening in the new Armory, on Thirty-fifth street and Seventh-avenue. Some two hundred, including officers and the drum corps, or about one-third of the regiment, attended. The seats for spectators were well filled by ladies and gentlemen, who take an interest in the rising character of their favorite "Sixty-ninth." The Regiment formed about 8½ o'clock, without muskets, and proceeded with various evolutions, several of which were never before attempted in a public drill. The formation of the square and triangle, marching and reversing front, were well executed, and received the plaudits of the spectators. The forming, marching, and deploying in column, by the right and left; marching and wheeling by platoons, and the concluding movements in double quick time, occupied the principal part of the evening. Considering the fact that this regiment is composed in large part of working men, whose energies are exhausted by the drudgery of the day before they enter the drill-room, their performances were regarded by military men as creditable, and showing the latent elements of a well-ordered regiment which will, sooner or later, be developed under the patient training of their able Colonel.

TAKING THE CENSUS.—The gentlemen who are engaged in the task of collecting the materials for the United States census in this City, complain of frequent detentions and other vexations, on account of the ignorance or willfulness of many persons on whom they are compelled by law to call for their information. It is not uncommon for them to be refused all the information asked for, and told to go about their business. In such cases the only alternative left the officers is to report the refusing citizen to the Marshal. Proceedings have already been commenced against four persons under the 15th section of the census law, which, for the benefit of the above-described class, and, if possible to lighten the burdens of the Marshals deputies, we copy. It reads as follows: "Each and every free person of more than twenty years of age, belonging to any family residing in any subdivision, and in case of the absence of the heads and other members of any such family, or any agents of such family, shall be, and each of them is hereby required, if thereto requested by the Marshal or his assistant, to render a true account, to the best of his or her knowledge, of every person belonging to such family in the various particulars required in and by this act, and the tables thereto subjoined, on pain of forfeiting $30, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by the assistant, to the use of the United States."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO THE MAYOR'S MARSHAL.—Col. J. C. BURNHAM, the Mayor's first Marshal, had a very narrow escape, yesterday, with his life, owing to the reckless driving of a butcher cart. He was riding slowly along McDougal-street, in a light wagon, having two lads, his nephews, with him. At the junction of Fourth-street, a butcher's cart, which was being driven at a furious pace up Fourth-street, caught the hind wheel of the Marshal's wagon with the shaft, turning it completely over. The lads, being young and active, landed upon their hands and feet, and escaped with trifling bruises, but Col. BURNHAM was thrown a distance of full fifteen feet, alighting upon his back and elbow. For a moment he was senseless, and a crowd soon gathered around, without, however, proffering any assistance. Fortunately an old friend of the Colonel, who chanced to pass at the time, had him conveyed in a carriage to the office of Dr. L. A. SAYRE, in Broadway, where he received prompt attention. Luckily no bones were broken, but the violence of the fall, and the severe bruises received, will doubtless incapacitate the Marshal from duty for some time. It was a narrow and almost miraculous escape from instant death, and may probably lead to the imposition of the license of drivers of butcher's carts, that they are not exempt from the penalty imposed on furious driving.

NATIONAL GRAND LODGE OF THE AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.—The tenth annual session of this W. G. body commenced in this City on Monday, the 10th inst., in Knickerbocker Hall, Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. There are a large number of representatives present, from various States of the Union. The first day's session was partly occupied in receiving credentials of representatives, acting on some resolutions, and appointing Committees. The order of business for yesterday was the nomination and election of officers, which resulted in the election of the following gentlemen: C. B. Cotton, of New-York, R. W. G. M.; J. Bell, of Illinois, R. W. V. G. M.; G. Evans, of New-York, R. W. G. Secretary; G. R. Gliss, New-York, R. W. Assistant G. Secretary; T. McConnell, New-York, R. W. G. Chap.; A. Hill, Pennsylvania, R. W. G. Tr.; J. Heckendon, New-Jersey, R. W. G. Con.; J. Colvill, of Illinois, R. W. A. G. Con.; R. Creery, New-Jersey, R. W. G. T. The reports indicate a state of great prosperity.

THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.—We have heretofore referred to the fact that the property bounded by Pearl, Whitehall, Water and Moore streets had been purchased by the Trustees of the New-York Produce Exchange, with a view to the demolition of the buildings which at present occupy the site, and the erection of an Exchange adapted to the business requirements of the entire Produce Trade of the City. We have since been informed by one of the trustees that a design for the new building, submitted by Messrs. LEOPOLD EIDLITZ and HENRY G. HARRISON, has been approved of, and that these gentlemen have been chosen to superintend the erections of the Produce Exchange. Arrangements are in progress to facilitate the commencement of the work, and it is expected that by the beginning of next year the Produce Exchange will be ready to accommodate the various interests which it is designed to represent.

THE STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT THE MARINERS' CHURCH.—A Strawberry Festival was held last evening at the Mariners' Church, corner of Madison and Catharine streets. An interesting address was delivered by Rev. CHARLES J. JONES, the well known pastor of the church. Mr. BARLOW, of the Five Points House of Industry, followed in a few well chosen remarks. After listening to some very well executed music by the celebrated choir of the church, the audience repaired to the lecture-room, where large tables, loaded with fruit, flowers, and iced cake, invited their attention. The strawberries were very fine, and well worth the price of admission. The festival will be continued till to-morrow evening. The receipts will be used for the benefit of the Sabbath School.

THE MAYOR AND THE JAPANESE.—It is a fixed fact now that the Japanese will reach New-York on Saturday of this week, and the Committee having in charge the arrangements for their reception have nearly completed their labors. They waited on the Mayor yesterday, and requested him to meet the Embassy at the depôt on their arrival, but this he peremptorily refused to do. The precedent set by the Mayor of Baltimore was urged, but disavowed, the Mayor declining to compromise the dignity of his office by such a step. He will receive them, when officially introduced, in the Governor's room, and nowhere else.

CITY NUISANCES.—The miniature mountains of manure in various places along the East and North Rivers, which have been so often complained of by the residents in their vicinity, may be abated soon. The Board of Health has given the City Inspector power in relation to them by adopting resolutions declaring the dumping, depositing, or curing, or rotting of stable, or any animal manure, upon any premises within the City limits, to be a nuisance dangerous to the public health, unless in places to be designated by the City Inspector. The City Inspector was also empowered to enforce the provisions of the act in relation to public health, passed April 10, 1850.

THE HOMICIDE ON BOARD THE UNITED STATES SLOOP OF WAR BROOKLYN.—The witnesses who were detained to testify in the case of EDMUND RAY, who was indicted last Winter for manslaughter in the first degree, in causing the death of GEORGE RITTER, a seaman on board the United States sloop of war *Brooklyn*, were discharged from custody on Monday, RAY was remanded to the jail at Richmond County, Staten Island, soon after his arrest, to await his trial in the June term of the Court of Over and Terminer, in Brooklyn, but he made his escape from the officers who had him in charge, and has not since been found.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVAL AT DR. FOSTER'S CHURCH.—A Strawberry Festival was held in the Church of Rev. Dr. FOSTER, Thirty-fourth-street, near Eighth-avenue, last evening, the proceeds being intended for the benefit of the Sabbath-School. The tables were tastefully laid out, and there was a good attendance. Short addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. FOSTER, Rev. J. D. CRAWFORD and Rev. J. O. ROGERS. The little musical prodigy, MARTHA DAVIS, sang some of her prettiest songs, at which the audience were delighted.

THE GERMAN SHOOTING CLUB AT YORKVILLE.—The festival of the New-Yorker Schutzengilde was continued yesterday, at Conrad's Park, in the usual style. The attendance was not as large as on the day previous, but, notwithstanding, the people amused themselves to their best ability. A delegation of the Albany Schutzen Corps came to the grounds and were cordially received. The targets were well riddled, and are expected to be shot down at an early hour to-day.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CARPENTERS' ASSOCIATION.—The members of the Carpenters' Association met at Convention Hall, Wooster-street, last evening, for the purpose of completing their organization. Several new members were admitted, and the following officers were elected: President, BENJ. WHEELER; Vice-President, WM. MILTEN; Secretary, GEORGE W. ELDRED, who is to act as Treasurer for the present. After the appointment of a Committee on By-Laws, the Association adjourned.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—The annual commencement and exercises of this institution took place last evening at the Mechanics' Institute. A large audience attended, and the musical and rhetorical exercises of the young ladies elicited the warm applause of all present. SHEPHERD KNAPP, Esq., presented the diplomas and certificates of instruction to the graduating class. The charge to the same was delivered by Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, after which they united in a parting song.

GRAIN SHOVELERS ON A STRIKE.—Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, a disturbance occurred among a parcel of grain-shovelers, on the corner of Whitehall and South-Street. It appears that those on the strike were determined to prevent others from working in their places, and accordingly they made an assault upon those employed, and one man named MICHAEL FLYNN was most brutally beaten by six others. One of the rioters, named WM. SULLIVAN, was arrested, and locked up in the First Ward Station-house.

SERIOUS ILLNESS OF JUDGE KENT.—We regret to learn that the illness of Judge KENT has assumed a very serious feature, his physicians having given up all hope of his recovery. He passed the greater part of the Winter in New-Orleans and Texas, and returned early in May to his residence in Fishkill, where he is now lying, it is to be feared, at the point of death.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Police Commissioners met again yesterday, but there was not anything of importance before them. The sanitary report was received. In it thirty-nine houses were reported as in a filthy condition. They were mainly on the east side of the City.

THE EXCISE COMMISSIONERS.—The Board of Excise Commissioners, during their session yesterday, granted twenty licenses, at $30 each. They also adopted a resolution to request the Board of Supervisors to furnish the Counsel of the Excise Board with an iron safe for the preservation of its legal documents.

NOCTURNAL DRAMATIC FESTIVAL.—The German Dramatic Club celebrated its first anniversary by a Summer Night's Festival at Jones' Wood last night, and was well attended. The company separated at a late hour.

LECTURE ON JAPAN.—Mr. J. W. GERARD will repeat his lecture on "Japan and the Japanese," this evening, at the Cooper Institute, before the Teachers' Association.

Police Reports.

MATRICIDE IN WILLETT-STREET—ESCAPE OF THE PERPETRATOR—TESTIMONY AT THE INQUEST.

Coroner Jackman was yesterday called upon to investigate the circumstances attending the death of Margaret Cromie, an Irishwoman, 42 years of age, who died at Bellevue Hospital, on Monday night, from the effects of a beating which her son gave her on the 5th inst. From the evidence it was shown that Edward Cromie, the murderer, went to his mother's house, No. 88 Willett-street, about two weeks since, after an absence from home of five years. At the time of his arrival the family consisted of deceased and her daughter, the father having recently left his wife because of her violent temper and drunken habits. For three days Cromie and his mother lived peaceably together, but he finally took offence at her treatment of his sister, and a violent altercation occurred between them. She told him to stop abusing her in her own house, when, as Mary Cromie, the young woman who was the subject of the disagreement, testified, her brother struck her mother three or four times with his fist and knocked her down upon the floor. After she was down he stamped upon her face and breast. He then threw her upon the bed and choked her, saying he would kill her, as she had lived long enough. Witness called for the police, but could not see an officer, and her brother ran away, since which time she had seen nothing of him. She procured the services of a physician, who found her mother in an insensible condition, bleeding profusely from the wounds. He told witness her mother could not survive, and advised her removal to Bellevue Hospital. Both her mother and brother were sober when the trouble occurred, although the former would sometimes become intoxicated and remain in that condition several days. A *post mortem* examination of the body developed extensive contusions on the face, neck, chest and breast; slight effusion of the brain, gangrenous condition of the tissues of the right side of the neck and face; the lower jaw fractured on both sides, and several other marks of the violence to which he had been subjected. In the opinion of the physician, death had been produced from asphyxia by strangulation caused by the formation of a clot of blood in the larynx, from hemorrhage of the facial artery. The jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the testimony, and charged Edward Cromie with having inflicted the violence. The accused is 27 years of age. A warrant was issued for his arrest and the police are searching for him.

SHOCKING INHUMANITY.

Yesterday forenoon a woman respectably attired, having under her arms what appeared to be a bundle of dry goods, entered the ladies' apartment at the Coenties slip ferry, and almost immediately quitted it, without her package, crossing over to Jersey City. Jane Davis, a colored woman, who had observed this action, prosecuted a search for the bundle, and soon discovered it resting on the mud, the tide being low, beneath the flooring of the room. Officer Gierin, of the Third Precinct, and some of the ferry hands recovered it, and found that it contained a living female infant, about a month old and neatly dressed, who singularly enough had not been at all injured by the fall. It was sent to the Almshouse, and at a later hour a woman named Hannah Reilly was arrested as she was recrossing the ferry, on suspicion of having attempted infanticide. She was taken before Justice WELSH, and upon her refusing to give any account of herself, she was committed.

A PROMPT ARREST.

Last evening information was given to detectives Devoe and Sampson that Henry Smith, a young man who, until last Saturday night had been employed by DICK & FITZGERALD, booksellers in Nassau-street, had forged the firm name to a draft for $228 20, which he had obtained by breaking open a letter. Their search resulted in his arrest between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, and two brothers named Ennis, who are believed to have been implicated in the transaction were likewise apprehended. Arrests are seldom made so promptly.

A ROBBERY PREVENTED.

On Monday night one Joseph Banta was found beneath a bed in Sweeny's Hotel, Chatham street, with skeleton keys and other burglar's implements in his possession. The last Legislature declared the offence a misdemeanor, and Banta was sent to prison by Justice WELSH in default of $500 bail.

SUSPECTED WRONGFULLY.

Rollin A. Goodenough, the young medical student who was arrested on a charge of having stolen $300 from Dr. E. Lee Jones, No. 795 Broadway, was yesterday honorably discharged by Justice CONNOLLY, his innocence having been clearly proved.

Coroners' Inquests.

DEATH OF A LADY FROM FRIGHT.

The remains of Mrs. AUGUSTA P. WOODHOUSE, who died at Brazos, Texas, in November, 1859, were brought to this City yesterday, *en route* for interment in Scoharie County, the place of the lady's birth. Before they could leave the City, it was necessary that an inquest should be held, and from the evidence taken by Coroner SCHIRMER, it appeared that deceased, who was a sister of Mr. JOHN F. ORCUTT, No. 14 Broadway, had been a resident of Brownsville, TEXAS, for some two years prior to her death, but was obliged to flee for safety to Brazos at the time of CORTINAS' insurrection. The excitement resulted in an attack of brain fever, which resulted in her death.

SAD RESULT OF INTEMPERANCE.

On Sunday night a woman named MURRAY, residing at No. 17 Cherry-street, set fire to her clothes while she was intoxicated, and burned herself very severely. In her efforts to extinguish the blaze, the garments of her daughter CATHERINE, a child 2 years of age, ignited, and her injuries were so great that she died yesterday. An inquest was held by Coroner SCHIRMER.

Jersey City.

A WEALTHY PLANTER FOUND DRUGGED.—A Brazilian, named JOBO ANTONIO MARFURS, residing at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, was found about 10 o'clock on Monday night, lying in Montgomery street, Jersey City, in a state of insensibility. On being taken to the Police Station, he was found to have nearly $175 in his possession, besides a valuable gold watch and chain, and several other articles, including a gold-headed cane umbrella and several baggage-checks. Dr. QUIDAR was summoned, and gave it as his opinion, upon examining the stranger, that he had been drugged by tobacco being put in his drink, no doubt by some person with the intention of robbing him. It was subsequently ascertained that he had left the Metropolitan Hotel with the intention of going to Philadelphia. Chief-of-Police MARINUS, of Jersey City, had him conveyed to the Philadelphia Hotel, where he remained in a stupid condition during the greater part of yesterday, but revived sufficiently to be removed to the Metropolitan Hotel late in the afternoon.

PASTORS' CONFERENCE OF HUDSON CITY.—The quarterly meeting of the Conference was held yesterday at West Hoboken. Rev. Mr. BABBITT presided. In the morning Rev. WM. VERRINDER presented an analytical review of a work entitled *The Intuitions of the Mind Inductively Investigated*, by Rev. JAS. MCCOSH, LL. D. This was followed by a brief notice of *The Eighteen Christian Centuries*, by Rev. DANIEL C. HOPKINS, after which Rev. Mr. BABBITT, read an essay on the manner of dealing with church members who have lost their Christian hope. At the afternoon session Rev. Mr. EGBERT preached a sermon on "Christian Kindness." The various exercises were interspersed with critical remarks from Rev. Messrs. FRENCH, GIBBS, IMBRIE, LUCAS, GURBY, and others.

BOARD OF EDUCATION OF HUDSON CITY.—The first meeting of the new Board of Education of Hudson City was held on Monday evening. Mr. CHARLES R. NEWPAN was reëlected President, and Mr. SAMUEL N. GASTON was elected clerk. A resolution was unanimously adopted appropriating the sum of $5,000 for the support of the Public Schools for the current year. After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

BOAT RACE.—A rowing match between WM. COOGAN and JAMES REYNOLDS, for $25 a side and the Championship, came off on Monday evening, from the foot of Jersey-street, and resulted in the victory of COOGAN. About 2,000 persons witnessed the race. At 6:53 the boats started from the stake-boat, and proceeded around Bedloe's Island. The time made was: COOGAN, 38 minutes; REYNOLDS, 40 minutes.

BEATING HIS WIFE.—A man named WILLIAM SINCLAIR was brought before Recorder TILDEN, Jersey City, yesterday morning, charged with brutally beating his wife. Just as the Recorder was about to send him to jail, the injured wife appeared and pleaded so feelingly in his behalf that he was discharged, with a severe reprimand.

Mr. Greeley's Letter to Gov. Seward.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

Gov. SEWARD has placed the letter written to him by Mr. GREELEY on the 11th November, 1854, in our hands, with instructions to relieve him from the responsibility of its publication.

Mr. GREELEY complains that the synopsis or substance of his letter, as published, or referred to in the New-York TIMES, does him injustice. By reason of this alleged injustice, Mr. G. demands the return of the original letter, that he may, by its publication entire, in the *Daily* and *Weekly Tribune*, be vindicated. In this aspect of the question we see no reason to change or modify the opinion before expressed, viz: That Mr. GREELEY, under the circumstances, is in fairness entitled to his letter; and, as one of the assumed "Political Firm" which Mr. GREELEY "dissolved," we respond to his demand.

In returning this letter to Mr. GREELEY, it is proper to say that his impression that copies of it were obtained from Gov. SEWARD, is entirely erroneous. The letter was neither copied nor shown until after the 18th ult., and then as a solution of the hostility of Mr. GREELEY and the *Tribune* to Gov. SEWARD.

FROM TROY.

The Troy Murder Case—Trial of Miss Abby A. Goddard, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

TROY, Tuesday, June 12, 1860.

The trial of FRANCIS PRIEST for the murder of his wife terminated this morning. Yesterday the case was summed up by Mr. TOWNSEND for the prisoner, and Mr. VAN SANTVOORD for the people. Judge HOGEBOOM's charge was a model of fairness, but it left no doubt that the prisoner was guilty of some grade in the statutory rendition of "Thou shalt not kill." The jury were out all night, till 5 o'clock A. M., and at the opening of Court came in, a tired, sleepy-looking set of fellows, with a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree. The prisoner was sentenced to Clinton Prison for seven years. Yesterday a man was sent to the same place for two years for stealing leather worth $1 50, because it was a